PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of the

Department of Social Welfare

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST

1961

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1962

VICTORIA, B.C., December 8th, 1961.

To His Honour GEORGE RANDOLPH PEARKES, V.C., P.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1961, is herewith respectfully submitted.

W. D. BLACK,
Minister of Social Welfare.

Office of the Minister of Social Welfare,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
VICTORIA, B.C., December 8th, 1961.

The Honourable W. D. Black,
Minister of Social Welfare, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1961.

E. R. RICKINSON,
Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
VICTORIA, B.C., December 8th, 1961.

E. R. Rickinson, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.

SIR,—I submit herewith the Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1961.

J. A. SADLER,
Director of Social Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961

Hon. W. D. BLACK ..... *Minister of Social Welfare.*

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

E. R. RICKINSON ..... *Deputy Minister.*

J. A. SADLER ..... *Director of Social Welfare.*

Miss MARIE RIDDELL ..... *Assistant Director of Social Welfare.*

J. McDIARMID ..... *Departmental Comptroller.*

Mrs. JEAN SCOTT ..... *Supervisor, Family Division.*

Miss MARY K. KING ..... *Superintendent of Child Welfare.*

E. W. BERRY ..... *Chairman, Old-age Assistance and Blind Persons' and Disabled Persons' Allowances and Supplementary Assistance.*

Dr. G. E. WAKEFIELD ..... *Director of Medical Services.*

A. A. SHIPP ..... *Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.*

Mrs. M. TITTERINGTON ..... *Supervisor, Social Service Department, Division of Tuberculosis Control.*

F. G. HASSARD ..... *Superintendent, Brannen Lake School for Boys.*

Miss W. M. URQUHART ..... *Superintendent, Willingdon School for Girls.*

G. P. WILLIE ..... *Superintendent, Provincial Home.*

R. J. BURNHAM ..... *Administrator, Region I.*

H. E. BLANCHARD ..... *Administrator, Region II.*

R. I. STRINGER ..... *Administrator, Region III.*

Miss M. JAMIESON ..... *Administrator, Region IV.*

V. H. DALLAMORE ..... *Administrator, Region V.*

A. E. BINGHAM ..... *Administrator, Region VI.*

W. H. CROSSLEY ..... *Administrator, Region VII.*

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Report of the Department of Social Welfare

PART I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

J. A. SADLER

From the material submitted in this Report it is apparent that there is an ever-increasing number of people who, through lack of abilities and skills in the field of employment, must turn to this Department for help. In this category we find the marginally employed people who can maintain themselves in periods of high economic development but who do not gain employment when employers are able to be more selective. The people in this group have in many instances depleted their unemployment insurance benefits and thus must look to the welfare department for help.

Economic pressures have resulted in stresses and strains within family groups which have made it necessary to increase most welfare services. Activity has increased in the child welfare field, and many children have been committed to and given care in the industrial schools. As at April 1st, 1960, an increase of 20 per cent in the social allowance and supplementary social assistance rates was authorized. This increase has helped not only the family where the bread-winner, perhaps through illness, has been incapacitated, but has also helped the blind, disabled, and old-age groups. At that date also the *per capita* payment made to the British Columbia Medical Association for services given was increased.

With the changing emphasis in regard to mental-health care, the staff has been called upon to extend not only direct supervision to dischargees from mental hospitals, but also to find an increasingly greater number of homes to provide nursing- or boarding-home care for these individuals. The Greater Vancouver Health League Joint Study Committee on Nursing and Boarding Homes finalized its study and submitted its report to the Government. Certain amendments to both the *Hospital Act* and the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* were recommended. A substantial grant was made by the Government to the Family and Children's Service, Victoria, to assist that agency in the construction of new facilities for the care of behaviour-problem children.

Staff changes took place with the resignation of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the retirement of the Civil Defence Liaison Officer. In addition, the supervisor of the Training Division was granted leave of absence to act as consultant on staff training with the Government of Malaya, under the auspices of the United Nations. In August, 1960, due to the concentration of population in Dawson Creek, the social welfare office formerly located at Pouce Coupe was moved to Dawson Creek. Training in civil defence has gone forward, and the staff as well as many individuals in the Province who have volunteered to help in civil defence welfare services are to be commended for their efforts and for the time which they have so freely given.

The Research Consultant has continued case-load surveys and has worked most diligently in the capacity of alternate Chairman of the Federal-Provincial Welfare Committee on Indians. The Office Consultant, in addition to supervision of Departmental office procedures, manuals revision and amendments, revised and redistributed the Departmental books of Acts and regulations. The Delinquent Children Supervision Committee, with its joint membership of representatives from the

Probation Service and the Department, has met frequently during the year and will continue to study problems and needs in the field of juvenile delinquency.

The following tables show, on a comparative basis, case loads and changes in case loads:—

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1960		1961	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,366	1.9	1,290	1.6
Social Allowance	19,503	27.0	27,643	34.5
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	661	0.9	649	0.8
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,512	11.8	8,542	10.7
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[1]	32,645	45.3	32,060	40.0
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	1,958	2.7	2,118	2.6
Child Welfare	6,775	9.4	7,160	8.9
Health and Institutional	721	1.0	746	0.9
Totals for Province	72,141	100.0	80,208	100.0

[1] Includes Old-age Assistance Board figures which are not shown in regional reports.

Table II.—Movement in Case Load during Fiscal Year 1960/61

Major Category of Service	Cases Opened during Year		Cases Closed during Year	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,744	2.0	1,834	2.3
Social Allowance	58,094	65.3	50,294	61.9
Blind Persons' Allowance	407	0.4	411	0.5
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,216	1.4	1,057	1.3
Old-age Assistance	5,890	6.6	5,851	7.2
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	13,697	15.4	14,306	17.6
Child Welfare	7,336	8.2	6,947	8.5
Health and Institutional	584	0.7	574	0.7
Totals for Province	88,968	100.0	81,274	100.0

Table III.—Number of Cases by Category and as a Percentage of Population as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1960		1961	
	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,570,000)	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,606,000)
Family Service	1,366	0.09	1,290	0.08
Social Allowance	19,503	1.24	27,643	1.72
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	661	0.04	649	0.04
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,512	0.54	8,542	0.53
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[1]	32,645	2.08	32,060	2.00
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	1,958	0.12	2,118	0.13
Child Welfare	6,775	0.43	7,160	0.44
Health and Institutional	721	0.05	746	0.05
Totals for Province	72,141	4.59	80,208	4.99

[1] Includes Old-age Assistance Board figures which are not shown in regional reports.

The above tables demonstrate the changes which have taken place in the case loads between the years 1960 and 1961.

The Department is most appreciative of the co-operation and help given by other departments of Government, municipal officials, private agencies, and other organizations.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MISS MARIE RIDDELL

In addition to specific and delegated duties related to the administration of the Department, one of the principal functions of this office is the maintaining of social work and clerical staff for the Department, other than certain administrative offices. Recruitment for the most part, in-service training, and placement of staff is delegated to the Training Division, located in Vancouver. A separate report from the Training Division is appended to this report. An Office Consultant is also a member of the staff of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare.

The year under review has brought heavy demends on the staff of the Department, both social work and clerical. The case load at March 31st, 1960, was 72,514; at March 31st, 1961, it was 80,208, or an increase of 10.6 per cent. The increase in the Social Allowance case load alone was from 19,843 at March 31st, 1960, to 27,643 at March 31st, 1961.

Active cases in March, 1960, totalled 18,512, while in March, 1961, the total was 21,785, or an increase of 17.7 per cent.

With the full appointment of the additional fourteen social workers and six clerical staff authorized in the previous fiscal year, there was only a slight reduction in the inordinate and emergent pressures on the staff in a few offices.

At the close of the fiscal year we were aware that the estimates for the following fiscal year—April, 1961, to March 1962—included the provision for a net increase of forty in our establishment—namely, twenty-nine social-work positions and eleven clerical positions.

The following table shows the total number of casual and permanent staff (clerical, professional, and technical) that were employed and their location in the Department as at March 31st, 1961.—

Office of Deputy Minister	2
Director of Social Welfare	4
Assistant Director of Social Welfare (including Training Division)	7
Field Service	290
Medical Services Division	13
Child Welfare Division	18
Provincial Home	34
Brannen Lake School for Boys	62
Willingdon School for Girls	50
Old-age Assistance Board	74
Family Division	5
Total	559

The following table gives the total social-work staff employed for the fiscal years ended March 31st, 1960, and March 31st, 1961:—

	University Trained	In-service Trained	Total
Total staff, March 31st, 1960	78	137	215
Completed formal training during fiscal year	+6	−6	----
	84	131	215
Staff appointed, April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961	25	47	72
Resignations, April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961	20	31	51
Totals	89	147	236

During the year under review there was a total of 145 separations and an equal number of replacements to fill them. Of these, fifty-one were social workers who left the Department for the following reasons: forty-nine resigned and two retired. Responsibility for appointments, promotions, reclassifications, transfers, and processing of resignations covered a total of 463 staff members.

During the course of the year, sixty-five persons were given in-service training by the Training Division in five introductory and four final group sessions.

The Department was represented at ten conferences and institutes related to social welfare, and thirty-seven delegates attended.

During this fiscal year twenty-two district supervisors' meetings were held throughout the seven regions.

Regions I and III each held three staff meetings during this fiscal year.

During this fiscal year the Office Consultant visited two district offices and the Training Division to review and revise office routines and procedures. All recommendations were then reported to Senior Administration and the Regional Administrators concerned. During this fiscal year, too, the Office Consultant was responsible for the tremendous and meticulous task of the co-ordination and printing of a total revision of the Departmental Policy Manual, in addition to many other procedural duties assigned to her.

Before proceeding to the report of the Training Division, I would once more wish to express my sincerest thanks for the co-operation of the staff of the Department with the office of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, and my sincere gratitude to and admiration for them for their loyalty and efforts.

My personal thanks, as always, go to all staff, social worker and clerical, connected with the office of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare.

TRAINING DIVISION

Miss Martha Moscrop

The functions of the Training Division delegated to it from the office of the Assistant Director can be briefly described as the recruiting, selecting, placing, and, when necessary, the in-service training of staff. In addition, this Division is responsible jointly with the Field, Divisional, and Senior Administrations for planning and facilitating the Department's total staff-development programme. The management of the Departmental library is a continuous responsibility. In the year under review, the time and efforts of the Training Division were devoted to these functions, as follows:—

Recruiting

An average of forty-five persons interested in working as social workers for this Department were interviewed each month. This is a sharp increase over previous years, and reflects, we believe, a growing awareness of the values of this Department's services and of the profession of social work. The purpose served by these interviews is twofold: first, to determine whether the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications and, more especially, the personal qualities social-work practice demand, and, second, to interpret the work of this Department in such a way that the applicant may himself be helped to determine his suitability for its exacting nature.

Certain further inferences may be drawn from the above statement. While we are giving first consideration always to the Department's services, it can be properly deduced that in recruiting for the Department we are also recruiting for the profession of social work. Ultimately, all in-service trained staff who measure up to our

expectations as far as their growth and development are concerned are expected to obtain professional qualifications from a school of social work. Further, the terms of the Acts administered by this Department either stipulate or strongly imply that qualified social workers shall be employed. The matter of recruiting unqualified people for this Department therefore requires that the utmost care be exercised in regard to determining the professional potential of each person interviewed.

A second inference properly to be drawn is that through these recruiting interviews we are giving many people vocational guidance. Those whom we shall never be able to accept are helped to understand why they should not consider social work as their vocation, and we try to ensure always that these people leave the interview with ideas about other fields of endeavour they might more profitably explore. We believe that few leave an interview without a deeper understanding of social work and, most particularly, a deeper appreciation of this Department's preventive, protective, and rehabilitative services.

Selection and Placement

In this year, sixty-nine persons were appointed—the majority selected by the Training Division—to fill vacancies arising in all regions of the Province and in certain divisions of the Department. The selection process is inseparable from that of placement. The problem most frequently encountered in this process is the inability or reluctance of selected applicants to move to the more remote regions of the Province. Even when able and willing to serve anywhere, the suitability of a candidate for a particular locale must be carefully assessed. Age, health, education, background, marital status, and family responsibilities, as well as willingness, must be measured against local living conditions, community resources, travel entailed, and the nature of the actual work to be undertaken.

Hence a system of communications between this Division and the offices of the Assistant Director and of Regional Administrators has been created which makes a sharing of such information possible, and a sharing, as well, of decisions on the appropriateness of the placements proposed. When recruiting is done in the local district offices by district supervisors and Regional Administrators, the application and selection procedures flow through this Division to the office of the Assistant Director. Similarly, any applications received directly by the Assistant Director in Victoria are referred to the Training Division for processing. Transfers of staff, moreover, are normally planned and arranged through this Division, as well as the placing of staff members returning from educational leave.

Training

The in-service training programme in the year under review entailed the convening of five initial training sessions for a total of thirty-one people, of four final training sessions for a total of thirty-four people, and two special training classes to prepare those appointed to temporary positions in the Old-age Assistance Division.

The initial groups are normally comprised of the newly appointed staff who do not have professional qualifications. They receive three weeks' orientation before proceeding to the district office to which each is assigned. Following four or five months of learning the job under the close tutelage of the district supervisor, the participation of these trainees in a second period of group teaching—of four weeks in the Training Division—serves to consolidate and amplify the learning that has taken place in previous months. The object of this in-service training programme is to teach the work of this Department. As this work is professional in nature, an introduction to professional concepts and methods forms a part of the instruction

given. In-service training is not, however, regarded by the Department or by the trainee as an alternative to the professional training to be obtained later at a school of social work.

Carefully planned evaluations, in which the in-service trainees participate, are prepared at the conclusion of each of the three parts of this training scheme. These evaluations are designed to measure the learning abilities, and the progress each has made in learning, of the people having this pre-professional status in the Department. When any fail to show adequate progress, their services are terminated. To ensure the fairest test possible of the trainees' learning abilities—that is, of their suitability for work which is intellectually as well as emotionally and physically demanding—in this year under review, the probationary period was extended from the usual six months to one full year.

Staff Development

Consultation with the Regional Administrators and district supervisors, and facilitation of the programmes of study to be undertaken during the annual meetings of the field staff, is a normal function of this Division. Although these staff-development media were not employed in this year, planning for such meetings in the ensuing year was undertaken in collaboration with the Senior Administration and other divisions of the Department.

These staff conferences, bringing together the staff of one or more regions for a three-day period, are wholly educational in their intent. They serve also, however, to build the morale essential to the sustaining of standards of service in this widely scattered, decentralized Department. The annual institute for supervisors represents a major effort of the Department consistently to raise its standards of service, for it is upon the strength of the supervisor that the developing competence of the social worker depends.

Library services were maintained throughout this year as follows: Some twenty-two newly published books were acquired, bringing the total to 2,408 volumes; 567 books, pamphlets, journals, and reports were circulated to the staff; the two films owned by the Department were loaned twenty-seven times to our own district offices or to outside agencies; and many educational and interpretive films were borrowed or rented from film libraries at the request of the district offices for showings to community groups by our social workers.

Conclusion

In my absence on leave to serve the Government of Malaya as a United Nations consultant on staff-training, the duties described above for eleven months of the year under review were in the able hands of the Assistant Training Supervisor, Mrs. Margaret Miller. I wish to take this opportunity to extend to Mrs. Miller, on behalf of all those associated with her, as well as my own, warmest congratulations for a job exceptionally well done.

PART II.—REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

R. J. BURNHAM, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

The boundaries for Region I remain unchanged and comprise Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and a small section of the Mainland bordering the Johnstone and Queen Charlotte Straits. The approximate population served is 245,000 persons, with about one-half of this number living in the southern section of the Island. The total land area of the region is roughly 13,000 square miles.

This region is served by thirty-four and one half-time social workers, four district supervisors, two municipal administrators, and one Regional Administrator. There was an increase of one full-time and one half-time social workers during the year.

The following tables show case loads as at March 31st, 1960, and March 31st, 1961, by category and location of offices:—

Table I.—Administrative Offices with Distribution of Case Load by Category of Services as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Alberni	Courtenay	Duncan	Nanaimo	Saanich	Victoria City	Victoria District	Total
Family Service	16	24	32	37	-----	-----	57	166
Social Allowance	390	388	290	753	226	758	390	3,195
Blind Persons' Allowance	1	9	9	12	6	22	9	68
Disabled Persons' Allowance	23	43	24	59	39	77	54	319
Old-age Assistance	120	153	87	256	117	329	159	1,221
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	344	537	459	965	760	1,953	1,021	6,039
Child Welfare	189	223	173	243	-----	-----	114	942
Health and Institutional	10	8	21	36	34	35	45	189
Totals	1,093	1,385	1,095	2,361	1,182	3,174	1,849	12,139

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region I as at March 31st, for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	205	1.7	166	1.4
Social Allowance	2,790	22.8	3,195	26.3
Blind Persons' Allowance	93	0.8	68	0.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	319	2.6	319	2.6
Old-age Assistance	1,353	11.1	1,221	10.1
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	6,376	52.1	6,039	49.7
Child Welfare	879	7.2	942	7.8
Health and Institutional	211	1.7	189	1.5
Totals	12,226	100.0	12,139	100.0

The problem of providing assistance to the unemployed became a little more acute and is reflected in our statistics, which show an increase in number of cases. We had a total number of 2,790 cases on March 31st, 1960, and 3,195 on March 31st, 1961, or an increase of 14.5 per cent.

At the same time our Child Welfare case loads increased by 7.2 per cent. It will be understood the increase in Child Welfare cases represents a great deal of extra time and work for our staff.

It is interesting to note the number of cases in some of the categories has dropped somewhat. In March, 1960, the total number of Blind Persons', Old-age Assistance, Supplementary Social Allowance, and Disabled Persons' Allowance was 8,141, while in March, 1961, they totalled 7,647. The effect of this was to bring our total case load to 12,139, or eighty-seven less than in March, 1960. Unfortunately the reduction in these categories was not sufficient to offset the increase in the Child Welfare cases, which require so much more of the social worker's time.

Boarding- and nursing-home facilities have continued to expand in this region as the demand for this service for elderly people has continued to grow.

Heavy demands have been made on our supervisory, social-work, and stenographic staff during the year, and my thanks go to them for their great efforts. The co-operation and courtesy extended by the municipal staffs, as well as members of private agencies, has been most appreciated.

REGION II

H. E. Blanchard, Regional Administrator

There have been no changes in the boundaries of the administrative unit known as Region II since March 31st, 1960. The municipal administrative units within the region have also remained the same.

The existing offices as of March 31st, 1961, are as follows:—

Amalgamated offices (municipal offices under the charge of Municipal Administrators): District of Burnaby, District of Coquitlam, New Westminster City, City and District of North Vancouver, District of Richmond, Vancouver City, and District of West Vancouver.

District offices (Department of Social Welfare offices under the charge of district supervisors, serving unorganized areas and *per capita* municipalities: New Westminster district office, serving unorganized areas and the Municipalities of Delta, Fraser Mills, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody; Powell River district office, serving the District of Powell River and surrounding area; Vancouver district office, serving unorganized areas of University of British Columbia Endowment Lands, North Arm of Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Cheakamus Valley, Sechelt Peninsula, Ocean Falls, and surrounding coast.

The following tables show the distribution of case load in the various categories, Table I for the years 1959/60 and 1960/61 (April 1st to March 31st) for the whole of Region II, while Table II shows the breakdown of cases carried by district and municipal offices. In Table II the totals at March 31st, 1960, are included for a general comparison of where changes have occurred.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region II for the Fiscal Years 1959/60 and 1960/61

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	237	0.9	205	0.6
Social Allowance	7,607	26.0	11,230	34.0
Blind Persons' Allowance	260	0.9	277	0.9
Old-age Assistance	3,698	12.6	3,817	11.6
Old Age Supplementary Social Assistance	14,899	50.9	14,634	44.4
Disabled Persons' Allowance	808	2.7	915	2.8
Child Welfare	1,567	5.3	1,659	5.0
Health and Institutional	196	0.7	217	0.7
Totals	29,272	100.0	32,954	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region II as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Burnaby	Coquitlam	New Westminster City	New Westminster District	North Vancouver	Powell River	Richmond	Vancouver City	Vancouver District	West Vancouver	Totals Mar. 31, 1961	Totals Mar. 31, 1960
Family Service	25	16	41	15	25	20	36	.....	14	13	205	237
Social Allowance	938	285	802	356	359	117	352	7,803	161	57	11,230	7,607
Blind Persons' Allowance	31	7	17	4	13	2	7	187	5	4	277	260
Old-age Assistance	417	114	158	94	132	35	201	2,555	71	40	3,817	3,698
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Assistance	2,141	292	768	427	825	154	479	8,846	390	312	14,634	14,899
Disabled Persons' Allowance	82	30	38	25	34	15	58	587	30	16	915	808
Child Welfare	444	138	165	169	134	87	211	(1)	276	35	1,659	1,567
Health and Institutional	60	3	30	12	34	10	18	.....	28	22	217	196
Totals	4,138	885	2,019	1,102	1,556	440	1,362	19,978	975	499	32,954	29,272

[1] Carried in Vancouver by the Children's Aid Societies. *See* report of Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Social Allowance Cases

Table II shows the major change in the number of cases to be in the category of Social Allowance with a total increase of 3,623 cases over March 31st, 1960. While Vancouver accounts for more than half of these, the upward trend is consistent in all offices.

Emergency Shelters

In both Vancouver and New Westminster special facilities were provided to give emergency shelter to transient men. Vancouver, for the second winter, with the co-operation of all major private agencies extending services to single men, carried out a programme of registering all men applying for emergency shelter. To supplement available accommodation, premises were rented that would provide 100 men with a bed for a night. The quarters were furnished with equipment borrowed from the Department of National Defence and the shelter was operated by the Salvation Army. Costs were higher during the winter of 1960/61 since the only, though better, quarters available were at a higher rental. In addition, unexpectedly the use of the emergency shelter proved to be less, due mainly to other facilities that became available. However, the shelter was a necessity if all needs of this nature were to be met. The Vancouver shelter opened November 1st, 1960, and closed March 31st,

1961, during which time an average of 287 men per month were given a total of 5,735 bed-nights at a cost of $5,342.84, averaging 93 cents per bed-night.

New Westminster operated, with the help of the Salvation Army, a large house furnished with 40 beds, again supplied by the Department of National Defence. The use of this accommodation was different. Instead of being used for the overflow from private agencies offering such a service (there are none), all single transient men were housed upon application for Social Allowance for the several days required to process their applications. As soon as eligibility for Social Allowance was established and put into pay, the applicant was expected to seek his own accommodation. For four months an average of 160 men per month were given a total of 2,428 bed-nights at a cost of $1,411.56, averaging 58 cents per bed-night.

Case Load

Averages are not too indicative and case loads are not usually average since, in the interest of efficient management, specialization is more and more the practice. A child welfare case load of seventy can be heavy, whereas a case load of 1,100 Old Age cases can be managed by one worker. The only saving grace of the high average case loads is the realization that approximately 50 per cent of the total case load is composed of Old Age Security cases, which require the minimum of attention.

I would again like to take the opportunity of thanking the private agencies and the municipal welfare administrators and their staffs for their co-operation. To the staff of the Department of Social Welfare, clerical persons, social workers, supervisors, and senior administration, I would like to extend special thanks for their help.

REGION III

R. I. Stringer, Regional Administrator

There has been no changes in the regional boundaries during the past year. The region is bounded on the south by the International Border, on the north by Wells Gray Park, on the east by Revelstoke and district, and on the west by Bralorne. The principal concentrations of population are in and around the Cities of Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, and Penticton. The Department of Social Welfare services are provided from six Provincial offices, one each located at Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton, Oliver, Salmon Arm, and Vernon, and four amalgamated offices located at Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton, and Vernon.

The Department of Social Welfare provides welfare services in the Municipalities of Armstrong, Enderby, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, and Summerland, these services being paid for by the municipalities concerned on a *per capita* basis.

It is estimated that the population has not increased at as rapid a rate as it has in the past few years. The demand for our services has, however, increased more rapidly than has the population. Progress has been made toward opening an office in Lillooet as recommended in the last Report. The Lillooet office will be staffed by two social workers, carrying a combined case load of between 500 and 600. The area to be serviced from this new office will include Lytton, Spences Bridge, Clinton, Pavilion, Shalalth, Seton Portage, Bralorne, Pioneer, and the Cariboo Road north of 70 Mile House, including Jesmond, and Queen and Loon Lake areas.

The problem of unemployment continues to put increasing demands on our services. According to the figures released by the Federal Government, unemploy-

ment has not increased to any marked extent during the past year. However, a greater proportion of the unemployed did apply for financial assistance from our Department. In many instances, case-histories revealed that applicants have lived on unemployment insurance during short periods of unemployment during former years, but because of shorter periods of employment, unemployment insurance benefits were either non-existent or insufficient for the period of unemployment. This year there was $633,719.58 dispensed to assist employable persons. This is an amount 146.9 per cent greater than last year, which in turn was 58 per cent greater than the previous year.

The foregoing comments on assistance to employable persons are supported by the fact that the social assistance case load increased from 27.1 per cent of the total case load to 32.9 per cent, an actual increase from 2,291 to 3,050 cases. The total case load increased from 8,459 to 9,262, an increase of 9.5 per cent, more than double last year's increase. In addition to this increase in case load, there were 23,275 cases opened and closed, an increase of 27.9 per cent over the year before, which is, in turn, an increase of 51.3 per cent over the previous year.

The staff of the region, both municipal and Provincial, made every effort to maintain an adequate level of services and displayed admirable devotion to the principles of social work. Their labours have been appreciated.

The following tables show the regional case load as of March 31st, 1960, and March 31st, 1961, by types of assistance and location of servicing offices:—

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region III as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Kamloops	Kelowna	Penticton	Oliver	Salmon Arm	Vernon	Kamloops City	Kelowna City	Penticton City	Vernon City	Total
Family Service	123	36	82	12	21	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
Social Allowance	923	249	267	134	310	301	244	136	317	169	3,050
Blind Persons' Allowance	28	5	6	3	12	10	.....	5	5	5	79
Old-age Assistance	206	98	102	45	117	117	45	83	62	95	970
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	531	337	308	174	335	392	197	344	262	335	3,215
Disabled Persons' Allowance	39	45	32	14	25	29	14	40	18	28	284
Child Welfare	491	119	241	39	150	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279
Health and Institutional	26	12	16	3	15	14	.....	5	1	.....	92
Totals	2,367	901	1,054	424	985	1,121	500	613	665	632	9,262

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region III as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	275	3.3	293	3.1
Social Allowance	2,291	27.1	3,050	32.9
Blind Persons' Allowance	88	1.0	79	0.9
Old-age Assistance	976	11.5	970	10.5
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	3,278	38.8	3,215	34.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	262	3.1	284	3.1
Child Welfare	1,192	14.1	1,279	13.8
Health and Institutional	97	1.1	92	1.0
Totals	8,459	100.0	9,262	100.0

REGION IV

MISS MARGARET JAMIESON, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

During the past year there were no changes in the regional boundaries, which extend from Greenwood north-east to Alberta border near Field, thence south to the International Boundary between British Columbia and the United States. Seven Provincial social welfare offices serve the people in this area; the district offices are located in Grand Forks, Trail, New Denver, Nelson, Creston, Cranbrook, and Fernie. The Trail City social welfare department closed during 1960, and services to this municipality were transferred to the Trail district office, the cost being paid on a *per capita* basis. The seven administrative offices were staffed by twenty full-time social workers and one half-time social worker, three district supervisors, and one Regional Administrator.

It will be noted in Table I that the total case load in the region increased slightly; this was due to the fact that industrial activity in the Trail, Cranbrook, and Golden areas remained reasonably high, with consequent stabilizing effect on Social Allowance needs in these districts. The pulp-mill at Castlegar and the steel plant at Kimberley were completed and are in operation. Table II indicates the over-all numerical and percentage comparison by major categories for 1960 and 1961, where it is interesting to note that increases show chiefly in Social Allowance, Disabled Persons' Allowance, and Child Welfare, which seems symptomatic of the part played by economic stress in family situations.

Community resources are increasing—travelling mental health clinic for consultative service, local organizations providing for needs not covered by social assistance, recreation centre for senior citizens, social group for ex-mental hospital patients and their associates, housing for senior citizens.

On behalf of the staff of Region IV, I extend our sincere thanks to those individuals and organizations in the community whose co-operation and initiative have aided our clients in so many ways.

To the staff of Region IV, clerical and social work, I wish to express appreciation for their valiant response to the heavy demands made upon them and commend their loyalty and devotion to duty.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region IV as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Cranbrook	Creston	Fernie	Grand Forks	Nelson	New Denver	Trail	Total
Family Service	41	34	9	5	22	11	21	143
Social Allowance	465	166	123	145	592	96	460	2,047
Blind Persons' Allowance	7	4	2	9	4	3	10	39
Old-age Assistance	99	76	59	108	162	81	128	713
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	403	241	213	270	487	250	405	2,269
Disabled Persons' Allowance	28	22	16	23	30	7	48	174
Child Welfare	167	65	31	33	113	53	156	618
Health and Institutional	20	6	1	5	15	3	31	81
Totals	1,230	614	454	598	1,425	504	1,259	6,084

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region IV as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	168	2.8	143	2.4
Social Allowance	1,993	32.9	2,047	33.6
Blind Persons' Allowance	38	0.6	39	0.6
Old-age Assistance	735	12.1	713	11.7
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	2,309	37.9	2,269	37.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	162	2.7	174	2.9
Child Welfare	600	9.9	618	10.2
Health and Institutional	73	1.2	81	1.3
Totals	6.078	100.0	6,084	100.0

REGION V

V. H. DALLAMORE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

This year was a busy one indeed for Region V in that the case load increased during the twelve-month period by 43.3 per cent to a total of 5,558. This was an increase of 1,679 cases, of which 1,526 were recipients of Social Allowance.

The majority of clients causing this increase in Social Allowance were unemployed employable applicants. Statistics of this particular group were not kept throughout the region, but they were in Prince George and would appear to indicate generally the condition throughout. In that office the unemployed employable case load increased from 419 to 1,047. This amounts to an increase of 149.9 per cent. The fact that these cases have been established in one differentiated case load during the previous fiscal year provided a means of determining more accurately the situation with regard to them. By March 31st of 1961 three social workers were handling this group exclusively, and a survey was initiated in an attempt to determine their potentiality for retraining. It is hoped that the findings of this survey may be available shortly in the new fiscal year.

In March, 1961, a separate case load for unemployed employable applicants was set up in the Dawson Creek office. One worker was assigned to this case load, but other workers are required to help out from time to time.

Children-in-care increased in numbers by 18.6 per cent to a total of 389. At the same time the number of foster homes only increased by 14.9 per cent, and the relationship of children-in-care to foster homes became 1.30, compared to a figure of 1.26 which appertained at the beginning of the fiscal year. However, our resources for the handling of children-in-care were improved by the establishment of a receiving-home for three infants in Prince George and a receiving-home for six children between the ages of 1 and 21 in Dawson Creek.

Total case loads increased in each office, and this is notable in the categories in Social Allowance which may be seen from Table I. This category of service has become over half of the total case load, while the aged categories of Old-age Assistance, Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance, and Blind Persons' Allowance have decreased to approximately one-quarter.

The increases in case load were greatest in Dawson Creek, Quesnel, and Fort St. John. In Dawson Creek the increase amounted to 60.2 per cent, in Quesnel 56.0 per cent, and in Fort St. John 55.6 per cent. For the region as a whole the increase amounted to 43.3 per cent.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region V as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	212	5.5	244	4.4
Social Allowance	1,380	35.6	2,906	52.3
Blind Persons' Allowance	47	1.2	46	0.8
Old-age Assistance	374	9.6	377	6.8
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	954	24.6	986	17.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	49	1.3	48	0.9
Child Welfare	828	21.3	913	16.4
Health and Institutional	35	0.9	38	0.7
Totals	3,879	100.0	5,558	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region V as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Dawson Creek	Fort St. John	Prince George	Quesnel	Vanderhoof	Williams Lake	Total
Family Service	55	69	51	27	5	37	244
Social Allowance	523	222	1,357	401	117	286	2,906
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	3	10	1	11	19	46
Old-age Assistance	77	42	111	43	49	55	377
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	183	134	279	138	115	137	986
Disabled Persons' Allowance	12	3	12	7	2	12	48
Child Welfare	150	104	318	131	89	121	913
Health and Institutional	9	5	17	4	.....	3	38
Totals	1,011	582	2,155	752	388	670	5,558

During the year the social-work staff was increased by three full-time and one half-time members to a total of eighteen. The relationship between cases active in March, 1961, and the total case load at the end of the month was 45.0 per cent. This is slightly higher than this relationship in March, 1960, when it was 42.5 per cent. This indication of demand upon social-work staff in Region V is a significant feature of case loads in this region.

The stenographic and clerical staff were hard pressed because of the large increase in case load and the fact that the shift toward Social Allowance imposed additional urgent work upon this portion of the staff. Although their numbers were increased by two full-time and one half-time stenographer, they were obliged to do a considerable amount of overtime work in order to maintain services. Clerical and stenographic staff at the end of the fiscal year included thirteen full-time personnel, two half-time personnel, and one stenographer working one day per week.

All staff are to be commended for their devotion to their jobs, and I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation. I also wish to thank civic officials, community organizations, and interested persons whose help and support has meant so much to the operations of our programme.

REGION VI

A. E. Bingham, Regional Administrator

This region is composed of the Fraser Valley and a part of the Fraser Canyon. From Surrey and Pitt Meadows it extends east along each side of the Fraser River to Manning Park and north up to but not including Lytton. The region is bounded on the south by the U.S. Border, and high mountains form the northern boundary. Within this region, population growth varies, but it is increasing each year. The present regional population is estimated at 185,000.

Parts of the region continue to undergo rapid suburban development. Housing, industry, and agriculture are competing for land use. There is diversification in the new industry established in the region, but wood products and food-processing plants are the main ones.

There are fifteen municipalities in the region, varying widely in size, population, wealth, and organization. The eastern end of the region is unorganized territory. The *Social Assistance Act* and regulations make it possible to fuse the region into two administrative patterns instead of fragmentation into fifteen municipalities plus unorganized territory. The Municipality of Surrey has its own municipal social welfare department. This department provides services through two municipal offices, located at Cloverdale and Whalley. The balance of the region is served by five Provincial social welfare district offices. These are located at White Rock, Langley, Abbotsford, Chilliwack, and Haney. In addition, the Chilliwack district office operates a sub-office at Hope, and in January of the year under review a sub-office was opened in the new Mission Court-house by the Abbotsford district office.

The social-work staff in the region increased by two social workers during the year. As at March 31st, 1961, the region was staffed with thirty social workers, one assistant district supervisor, four district supervisors, one Municipal Administrator, and one Regional Administrator.

In the winter months of the past year, pressure was felt by all offices from the numbers of people requiring financial assistance because of unemployment. Each office adapted itself to the single role of meeting economic need and protecting people against actual want. This is reflected by Table I, which shows that the regional case load increased sharply by 1,422 cases during the year, with Social Allowance cases accounting for 1,275 of the increase. This trend was also seen on office intake. A sampling of office intake shows that in January 115 people visited one office on a day chosen at random. Ninety of the visits related to Social Allowance, ten visits concerned ancillary services, nine visits involved the Old-age Assistance Board, four were Child Welfare cases, and two visits were Family Service cases.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 9,767 families and individuals in receipt of direct financial assistance within the region. Of these, 1,606 were employable persons. Regional experience is that these unemployed employables are marginal workers. They are persons who, because of lack of education and because of lack of trade-training, find it difficult to find work in a competitive labour market.

There were thirty people in receipt of Social Allowance who entered trade-training under Schedule M during the year.

Housekeeper service, to help preserve family life, was financed through Social Allowance for seventy-eight families in the past year.

As can be seen in Table I, there were 1,142 Child Welfare cases in the region at March 31st, 1961. Priority in Child Welfare services was given to the protection of children. There were 209 children admitted into care during the year because their needs could not be fulfilled by their families in their own homes.

Included in these Child Welfare statistics are other Child Welfare services given in the period under review. As the pressure of other work would allow, the following services were given: Services to unmarried mothers, to assist them meet their immediate needs and to help them make adequate plans; adoption services, to assure that adoptable children will receive love and protection in the legally created families and foster-home services, to assure children who need substitute family care healthy development during the period that their own family cannot care for them.

Liaison was kept with Civil Defence authorities during the year. This region is on the edge of a population concentration. If a disaster of any kind occurs or is imminent, people of the Lower Mainland may leave their homes and move eastward. Thus the existing social welfare structure should give some thought to emergency welfare services. Our role would be to help provide for evacuees the basic necessities of life and help with problems of human adjustment.

Several new developments took place during the year. There were four students from the School of Social Work of the University of British Columbia placed for field work in the region. The students worked in two Provincial district offices two days a week from October to April. The purpose of these placements was to co-operate with the School of Social Work and to enable the students relate principles and concepts studied in the classroom to the actual operation of social work.

Another new development was the setting-up of a community mental-health clinic in Chilliwack. This clinic makes planned use of the present community services, directing them against behaviour or mental-health problems presented in the community. The Chilliwack district office takes an active part in this pilot project.

We co-operated again this year with Mental Health Services in the placement in approved boarding homes of patients who have benefited from care in the Provincial Mental Hospital but who have no one to plan for them. While in boarding home they continue to be patients of the hospital. Some are patients who are well stabilized on medication and need only a sheltered environment with a continuation of medication. Other patients seem ready to return to the community but need a time of testing to see if they retain the gains made in the hospital. Two district offices are involved in this project.

This was a very busy year for all staff. Social workers and stenographers, municipal and Provincial employees alike, have capably fulfilled their jobs. I extend to all personnel appreciation for the time and energy so readily given during the past year.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region VI as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	172	1.8	140	1.3
Social Allowance	2,713	27.9	3,988	35.8
Blind Persons' Allowance	58	0.6	61	0.5
Old-age Assistance	1,114	11.5	1,215	10.9
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	4,166	42.8	4,196	37.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	292	3.0	307	2.8
Child Welfare	1,113	11.4	1,142	10.2
Health and Institutional	101	1.0	102	0.9
Totals	9,729	100.0	11,151	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VI as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Abbotsford	Chilliwack	Haney	Langley	Surrey	White Rock	Total
Family Service	14	43	12	24	44	3	140
Social Allowance	692	929	452	426	1,336	153	3,988
Blind Persons' Allowance	15	14	2	9	17	4	61
Old-age Assistance	272	249	127	152	354	61	1,215
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	944	751	395	480	1,333	293	4,196
Disabled Persons' Allowance	71	56	32	37	91	20	307
Child Welfare	205	263	143	171	321	39	1,142
Health and Institutional	20	19	16	9	32	6	102
Totals	2,233	2,324	1,179	1,308	3,528	579	11,151

REGION VII

W. H. Crossley, Regional Administrator

The area covered by the region remained the same, embracing the area from Milbanke Sound to the Alaska Border on the coast, and from the Queen Charlotte Islands east to Endako on Highway No. 16.

Within the region there was a change in administrative areas in March, 1961, when the Nass River area, containing the Indian villages of Aiyansh, Greenville, and Canyon City, was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Prince Rupert office to that of the Terrace district office. There were two reasons underlying this move: the area is accessible by road from Terrace, with the completion of the Columbia Cellulose access road, and the Indian Agency serving this area is now located in Terrace. Closer liaison between our office and the Indian Superintendent is now possible.

This was a rather difficult year in all the offices within the region, save Burns Lake. Despite the difficulties, however, there were bright spots. The addition of a part-time stenographer to the Prince Rupert office complement in July helped cut the backlog of clerical work in that office. In the Smithers office an additional social worker was added to the staff in May, 1960, and this addition helped maintain the level of service in this very active office. The addition of one part-time social worker to the Terrace office complement in June, 1960, enabled the office to offer essential services to the Terrace-Kitimat area more readily. In August we were heartened by the announcement of the approval given by the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration to the provision of a special Indian Project Worker in Prince Rupert, to be paid by that Department, with office accommodation, stenographic help, and supervision to be supplied by this Department, in order to assist in ameliorating the many social problems arising out of the influx of native people off reserve into the different urban environment of Prince Rupert. This project, arising out of the research programmes mentioned in previous Annual Reports, will be a four-point programme, undertaking direct intensive casework help, further research work, development of community resources, and co-ordination of the efforts of agencies and groups interested in this problem. This step forward in Canadian welfare annals is a positive result of the Federal-Provincial committee set up between this Department and the Federal Indian Affairs Branch. At the end of the year the worker had not been recruited, but upward salary revisions made this seem more likely in the near future.

The economic activity in the region was again not expansive. The lay-off of Columbia Cellulose Woods Division employees in the late fall in the Terrace area led to an increase in Social Allowance applications in that area, as did the relatively poor fishing season in the Prince Rupert area. This increase, coupled with the continued influx of unskilled transient unemployed, led to a greatly increased cost in Social Allowances in the region and pressured the staff more and more as the year progressed. These increases are reflected in the tables shown below.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VII for the Year 1960/61 as at March 31st, 1961

Category	Burns Lake	Prince Rupert	Smithers	Terrace	Total
Family Service	11	52	15	21	99
Social Allowance	78	730	169	250	1,227
Blind Persons' Allowance	13	17	20	10	60
Old-age Assistance	22	71	63	44	200
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	92	210	123	81	506
Disabled Persons' Allowance	4	21	20	9	54
Child Welfare	45	247	96	219	607
Health and Institutional	4	13	2	8	27
Totals	269	1,361	508	642	2,780

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in Region VII as at March 31st for the Years 1960 and 1961

Category	1959/60		1960/61	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	111	4.3	99	3.6
Social Allowance	1,069	40.9	1,227	44.1
Blind Persons' Allowance	53	2.0	60	2.2
Old-age Assistance	188	7.2	200	7.2
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	533	20.4	506	18.2
Disabled Persons' Allowance	42	1.6	54	1.9
Child Welfare	592	22.7	607	21.8
Health and Institutional	23	0.9	27	1.0
Totals	2,611	100.0	2,780	100.0

It will be seen by Table II that the regional total was up 169 cases over the previous years. The increase was made up largely of 158 Social Allowance cases and an additional eighty-five children-in-care under our Child Welfare programme. There were, however, decreases in some categories that partially compensated numerically for the increases. Other Child Welfare categories were down forty cases. Unfortunately, this was not a positive decrease because a large portion of this forty-case decrease was in the adoption field, and reflects the growing scarcity of adoption homes, which tends to limit our placement opportunities for children-in-care. The various pension categories increased slightly. Family Service was limited to ninety-nine cases, a slight decrease.

The increase in children-in-care strained our placement resources. There were 297 children-in-care in the region at the end of March. Of these children, 85 per cent were native or part-native extraction, which meant that the location of permanent foster or adoption homes was a difficult and lengthy process.

There is a need to develop nursing-home services for some of our chronically ill citizens. For the most part, these are elderly people who are understandably

reluctant to leave their familiar surroundings to be placed in the south where these resources exist. In some cases this year this has been a time-consuming difficulty that staff have encountered.

In January there was a successful joint regional conference held in Prince George. The social-work staff profited from the institute devoted to public assistance problems, ably led by the Director of Social Welfare.

In March, 1961, the announcement by our Minister that the staff, both clerical and professional, would be increased in the next fiscal year provided a great boost to staff morale, and gave the staff greater incentive to plan future improvements in the services.

This year we once again enjoyed excellent co-operation from municipal officials, police, school authorities, barristers, and many others who helped us serve those in need. The staff members have risen splendidly to the challenge of the tasks before them. On behalf of the Department in this region, I extend our thanks to all these groups and individuals.

PART III.—DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION

MISS MARIE RIDDELL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

FAMILY DIVISION

I wish to present the annual report of the Family Division, relating to the services for families and individuals provided in the *Social Assistance Act,* and the Family Service programme for the fiscal year April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCES SECTION

For the year under review the case load, as will be noted from Table I, has risen steadily and has brought pressure on the field staff due to the volume of applications for social assistance.

In the over-all case load there are a great number of single transient men who seem to travel continually from area to area in the Province seeking employment or because their life pattern prevents them from settling down. Again, pressures have been experienced from this type of applicant at various district and municipal offices throughout the Province.

This problem is not exclusive to British Columbia, because information available indicates that a similar situation exists throughout Canada, but in British Columbia it is felt that numerically and proportionately we have a greater number of single unemployed than in any other of the four western Provinces.

This group represents one of the greatest problems and challenges in the administration of social assistance and taxes the social workers' time to the fullest extent.

Some preliminary research in connection with the problem of single transient men has been carried out under the auspices of the Public Welfare Division of the Canadian Welfare Council, but a great deal more study is required in connection with this problem. Some of the early findings show that the great majority of the single men lack even minimum education or vocational or work skills. It is pleasing to note that here in British Columbia, under the sponsorship of the Department of Education in conjunction with the Federal Government, special classes are being conducted to allow unemployed persons to improve their academic standing.

Another group of social assistance recipients which does give the Department great concern is the so-called "multi-problem" families, where financial assistance alone is not the total answer to the needs of the family or can resolve the many problems and difficulties which beset them. Extensive casework services are required in this type of problem.

Table I.—Case Load and Total Number of Recipients in Pay on a Monthly Basis

	Heads of Families	Dependents	Single Recipients	Total	Case Load
April, 1960	7,634	21,997	11,812	41,443	19,446
May, 1960	7,670	22,413	11,938	42,021	19,608
June, 1960	8,400	24,348	12,470	45,218	20,870
July, 1960	8,286	23,777	12,521	44,584	20,807
August, 1960	8,360	24,226	12,306	44,892	20,666
September, 1960	8,889	25,737	13,456	48,082	22,345
October, 1960	9,577	27,664	14,054	51,295	23,631
November, 1960	10,562	32,574	15,611	58,747	26,173
December, 1960	11,283	34,585	15,473	61,341	26,756
January, 1961	11,422	34,515	15,966	61,903	27,388
February, 1961	11,375	34,347	15,210	60,932	26,585
March, 1961	11,515	35,180	16,557	63,252	28,072

Table II.—Comparative Figures of Cases Opened and Closed

	Opened	Closed
March, 1959	2,513	2,337
March, 1960	3,867	3,527
March, 1961	4,737	4,636

Comparative totals of recipients according to region, and whether living in organized and unorganized territory, are shown in the following table:—

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Organized and Unorganized Territory of Recipients of Social Allowance in March, 1961, 1960, and 1959

	PROVINCIAL (UNORGANIZED)			MUNICIPAL (ORGANIZED)					
	Mar., 1961	Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959	Mar., 1961	Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959			
Region I—									
Alberni	313	201	250	142	122	94			
Courtenay	1,326	750	804	125	70	83			
Duncan	331	242	289	44	33	35			
Nanaimo	986	768	745	126	65	84			
Victoria	590	505	472	137	98	101			
				788	549	533			
				265	123	157			
				46	30	35			
				384	266	212			
				600	374	271			
				1,686	1,364	1,601			
	3,546	2,466	2,560	4,343	3,094	3,206	7,889	5,560	5,766
Region II—									
New Westminster	55	53	42	2,403	1,522	1,169			
Vancouver	448	397	300	998	493	378			
Westview	99	101	122	290	189	177			
				1,553	914	832			
				551	336	300			
				335	199	148			
				278	167	131			
				182	81	84			
				199	177	169			
				701	445	362			
				14,318	9,017	8,686			
				129	104	90			
	602	551	464	21,937	13,644	12,526	22,539	14,195	12,990
Region III—									
Kamloops	1,896	1,359	1,183	44	22	33			
Kelowna	623	420	395	27	39	51			
Penticton	929	812	702	427	353	303			
Salmon Arm	562	353	270	310	219	192			
Vernon	902	755	673	690	551	399			
				84	58	45			
				252	171	167			
				152	105	94			
				354	264	188			
	4,912	3,699	3,223	2,340	1,782	1,472	7,252	5,481	4,695
Region IV—									
Cranbrook	1,115	819	458	831	343	279			
Creston	640	421	443	131	60	47			
Fernie	112	80	98	98	66	66			
Grand Forks	212	124	113	28	14	11			
Nelson	859	548	451	92	60	49			
New Denver	171	133	171	326	282	235			
Trail	606	561	430	130	129	67			
				889	354	331			
	3,715	2,686	2,164	2,525	1,308	1,085	6,240	3,994	3,249

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Organized and Unorganized Territory of Recipients of Social Allowance in March, 1961, 1960, and 1959—Continued

	PROVINCIAL (UNORGANIZED)			MUNICIPAL (ORGANIZED)					
	Mar., 1961	Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959		Mar., 1961	Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959		
Region V—									
Fort St. John	323	152	225	Dawson Creek	739	217	143		
Pouce Coupe	652	217	346	Fort St. John	106	61	46		
Prince George	1,354	792	550	Prince George	691	377	366		
Quesnel	577	232	163	Quesnel	311	134	65		
Vanderhoof	289	139	146						
Williams Lake	608	364	301						
	3,803	1,896	1,731		1,847	789	620	5,650	2,685	2,351
Region VI—									
Abbotsford	327	195	209	Chilliwack City	456	288	284		
Chilliwack	628	534	580	Chilliwack Township	1,083	751	710		
Haney	122	56	48	Langley City	140	90	.....		
				Langley Township	867	552	557		
				Maple Ridge	1,146	577	523		
				Matsqui	843	731	670		
				Mission District	498	330	316		
				Mission Town	133	61	93		
				Sumas	220	177	143		
				Surrey	4,153	2,230	1,828		
				White Rock	310	279	223		
	1,077	785	837		9,849	6,066	5,414	10,926	6,851	6,251
Region VII—									
Burns Lake	184	172	167	Kitimat	59	58	70		
Prince Rupert	414	306	234	Prince Rupert	949	610	565		
Smithers	497	351	313	Terrace	556	395	.....		
Terrace	97	50	426						
	1,192	879	1,140		1,564	1,063	635	2,756	1,942	1,775
								63,252	40,708	37,077

The following comparison shows the approximate percentages of the total number of recipients by region:—

	March, 1961 (Per Cent)	March, 1960 (Per Cent)	March, 1959 (Per Cent)
Region I	12.5	13.6	15.6
Region II	35.6	34.9	35.0
Region III	11.5	13.5	12.6
Region IV	9.9	9.8	8.8
Region V	8.9	6.6	6.3
Region VI	17.3	16.8	16.9
Region VII	4.3	4.8	4.8

Once again the increase in case loads is followed by a comparable increase in expenditures for this fiscal year, as follows:—

Table IV.—Expenditures by the Province for Social Allowances, Medical Services, etc.

	Fiscal Year 1958/59[1]	Fiscal Year 1959/60	Fiscal Year 1960/61
Basic Social Allowances	$10,696,506.04	$13,146,730.69	$21,406,719.50
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than tuberculosis), special allowances and grants	1,831,882.18	2,579,293.56	3,020,886.15
Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances	59,008.84	60,783.84	50,492.14
Municipal and Provincial cases—			
(*a*) Tuberculosis, boarding-, nursing-, and private-home cases	348,610.21	363,191.77	319,920.87
(*b*) Transportation of tuberculosis cases	2,471.10	2,942.76	2,170.00
(*c*) Comforts allowance for tuberculosis cases	6,941.50	7,510.00	4,825.00
Hospitalization of social assistance cases	25,678.15	9,790.60	14,269.55
Gross Social Allowance costs as per Public Accounts	$12,971,098.02	$16,170,243.22	$24,819,283.21
Less municipal share of costs and sundry credits	843,215.72	1,593,962.31	2,545,723.88
Net Social Allowances	$12,127,882.30	$14,576,280.91	$22,273,559.33
Administration and operation of New Denver pavilion	38,540.57	22,841.25	22,303.13
Medical services and drugs	2,814,558.80	3,697,606.19	4,087,943.73
Totals	$14,980,981.67	$18,296,728.35	$26,383,806.19

[1] Effective September 1st, 1958, the basis of sharing social welfare costs with municipalities was changed from 85%/15% to 90%/10%, and the municipal share billed on a proportion of population rather than by individual residence responsibility. Consequently, Social Allowance costs for 1958/59 and 1959/60 have been shown in gross with the municipal share deducted in total to arrive at net costs.

For the fiscal year 1960/61 the Province received from the Federal Government *re*—

Unemployment Assistance Agreement	$11,242,702.54
Welfare assistance to immigrants	307.35
Sundry	5,187.18
Total	$11,248,197.07

Rehabilitation

During this year, in co-operation with the Health Branch and under the auspices of Federal health grants, a Rehabilitation Consultant was appointed.

It is hoped that ultimately it will be possible to review all Social Allowance case loads in the Province for the purpose of selecting those individuals whose need for financial assistance is complicated by a medical problem and for whom a satisfactory rehabilitation plan can be worked out.

The first survey is at present under way in the Nanaimo district office, but at the close of the fiscal year it was still too early to request a definitive report on the results, which may take several months. Thereafter the programme should be an ongoing one in the district office once the necessary procedural patterns are established.

General

In accordance with section 13 of the regulations to the *Social Assistance Act*, twenty-five Boards of Review were established during this fiscal year. From these reviews, twelve recommendations were in favour of the appellant and thirteen were not.

There were no amendments to the *Social Assistance Act* or regulations thereto in this fiscal year.

Effective April 1st, 1960, the Social Allowance scale was increased by 20 per cent over the preceding year.

FAMILY SERVICE SECTION

Family Service, in the statistical and categorical sense in which it is used in this portion of the Annual Report, refers to those families and individuals to whom case-work service is offered under the provisions of the *Social Assistance Act,* and where financial assistance is not being granted.

The preservation of family life should be our constant goal, and its achievement the most important preventive aspect of the programme of the Department.

The following table gives the monthly Family Service case load and activity for the fiscal year under review.

Table I.—Total of Family Service Cases, April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961

	Total at Beginning of Month	Opened	Closed	Total at End of Month	Total at End of March Last Year
April, 1960	1,380	158	182	1,356	1,375
May, 1960	1,356	243	196	1,403	1,376
June, 1960	1,403	173	149	1,427	1,387
July, 1960	1,427	136	153	1,410	1,403
August, 1960	1,410	176	152	1,434	1,403
September, 1960	1,434	141	172	1,403	1,358
October, 1960	1,403	118	155	1,366	1,351
November, 1960	1,366	113	131	1,348	1,359
December, 1960	1,348	104	141	1,311	1,374
January, 1961	1,311	109	109	1,311	1,358
February, 1961	1,311	131	162	1,280	1,366
March, 1961	1,280	142	132	1,290	1,380

OTHER SERVICES

Family Allowances

Under a long-standing arrangement, the Family Division continues to act as the channel for requests from the Family Allowances Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare for inquiries and reports regarding a family's use of or eligibility for Family Allowances.

Table II.—Requests Received from Family Allowances Division, April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961

Received during fiscal year	33
Referrals pending, April 1st, 1961	11
Total number of requests referred	44
Referrals completed	40
Referrals pending, March 31st, 1961	4

Old Age Security

The Division continues to serve as a channel also for requests to assist, where necessary, elderly persons who are encountering difficulties with documents or correspondence in completing applications for Old Age Security.

Table III.—Requests Received from Old Age Security Division from April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961

Pending as at April 1st, 1960	3
Received during fiscal year	12
Total case load	15
Total reports completed	13
Requests pending, March 31st, 1961	2

CONCLUSION

The Family Division wishes to express sincere appreciation to all staff of the Department for their co-operation and unfailing help and support, as well as to municipal welfare departments, other departments of Government, and the voluntary agencies.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

MISS MARY K. KING, SUPERINTENDENT

During the fiscal year the Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies cared for 7,310 children, and as at March 31st, 1961, 5,256 children remained in care, as follows:—

Table I.—Number of Children in Care

	During Year	Number as at Mar. 31, 1961
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,760	1,235
Catholic Children's Aid Society	980	713
Victoria Children's Aid Society	474	292
Total in care of three Children's Aid Societies	3,214	2,240
Total in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	4,096	3,016
Total in care of the three Children's Aid Societies and the Superintendent of Child Welfare	7,310	5,256

There was an increase of 470 children in the care of the three Children's Aid Societies and the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the year. It appears significant that there was an increase of only eighty-five children in the care of the three Children's Aid Societies, while the increase in the number of children in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare was 385. A comparable difference appears in the increase in the number of children-in-care as at March 31st, 1961. The number of children in care of the three Children's Aid Societies at that date had increased by only one, while the number of children in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare had increased by 313. It can be assumed that the difference in these increases was due partly to the increase in the northern population and the resulting need to admit a greater number of native Indian children to care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare in this northern area. The expansion of the northern part of this Province, the additional pressures on families due to unemployment, and the resulting over-all need for social welfare services have presented and will continue to present a challenge to the Social Welfare Department in all areas of service. Casework service to families is one of the ways in which this challenge can be met.

The following is an example of what can be accomplished by social casework service to a family.

At the age of 10 and in Grade IV, Barbara was referred to a travelling mental health clinic after conference between the school, public health nurse, the family physician, and the Department of Social Welfare. For the duration of Barbara's school life she had been a severe and disturbing management problem in the school because of her impulsive outbursts of hyperactivity, restlessness, temper displays, and marked academic and social disorganization. She was the only child of middle-aged parents who appeared to be as emotionally ill as she, lived in a world of their own, and resented bitterly any outside attention or assistance. Any discussion with the parents of the child's problem threatened their own way of living, and they obviously were in fear of facing their own involvement in their child's behaviour. They tended to blame the school and others and to build a protective wall of defences around themselves.

At the point when Barbara had to be expelled from school, the parents finally agreed to have her examined at the psychiatric clinic, where she was found to be in the range of normal intelligence, and where the school and health and welfare personnel were given a good deal of interpretation of the personality of all members of this family. Barbara had to be removed from the school situation temporarily, but arrangements were made for special coaching from a neighbour whom the family gradually came to accept and to trust. Months later Barbara returned to school for brief periods, being removed when the school situation became too exciting for her. After several interviews with the parents, the social worker was finally able to bring them to a point where they could accept Barbara's need for tranquilizing drugs, which had previously been prescribed for her. The family were beginning to lose their fears concerning treatment for their child. They were able to express some of their hostile feelings toward outsiders to the social worker and to gain some support from her understanding of their deep attachment to their daughter.

It may be necessary when Barbara is somewhat older and has the problems of adolescence to contend with that she will still require treatment in a special school setting. She has made a start now, however, toward fitting into a group of children her own age in the local school, and her parents have learned to trust the organizations who have tried by their co-operative effort to help Barbara lead a happier, more normal childhood.

Table II.—Legal Status and Whereabouts of the 3,016 Children in the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as at March 31st, 1961

	P.C.A. Wards	S.C.W. Non-wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	Agency Wards	O.P. Wards	Immigration Wards	Total
Region I	266	27	29	20	15	....	....	357
Region II	338	40	42	11	10	3	....	444
Region III	413	56	37	23	13	5	....	547
Region IV	152	22	11	9	14	3	1	212
Region V	334	27	22	9	2	5	1	400
Region VI	340	39	40	14	16	9	1	459
Region VII	249	38	12	3	2	4	....	308
Totals	2,092	249	193	89	72	29	3	2,727
Superintendent of Child Welfare children under other agency supervision	111	25	3	13	....	24	14	190
Superintendent of Child Welfare and agency children supervised by another Province	61	....	....	1	36	....	1	99
Grand totals	2,264	274	196	103	108	53	18	3,016

As Table II indicates, about one-fourth of the children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare were in the Prince Rupert, Terrace, Prince George, and Dawson Creek areas. The greatest number of these children were of native Indian racial origin, but the Okanagan area cared for the largest number of children in any one region. The heaviest concentration in this region was in the Kamloops district office, in which there is also a high proportion of native Indian population.

Of these 3,016 children in care, 61 were living in correctional institutions as at March 31st, 1961, as follows: Brannen Lake School for Boys, 22; Willingdon School for Girls, 13; Oakalla Prison Farm, 13; Haney Correctional Institution, 10; Kamloops Gaol, 1; British Columbia Penitentiary, 2.

While a strong foster-home programme will always be the basic core of a placement programme for children, this programme must be augmented by other placement, treatment, and custodial resources to meet the varying needs of children to-day. For reasons not yet entirely explainable, placement agencies are being

called upon to care for an increasing number of children who are emotionally ill or whose behaviour pattern is so disordered that the child cannot live in the community but requires special institutional care. This is a problem to be shared with Mental Health Services. The development of mental-health clinics throughout the Province and the extension of the services given by these clinics will be of great assistance to the placement programme of the Department of Social Welfare and will involve a close working relationship between the two departments. This hopefully will result in an extension of the Child Welfare services, which would include the aforementioned institutional or other resources.

Through the facilities of Sevenoaks Treatment Centre (Family and Children's Service in Victoria) and the Children's Foundation in Vancouver, there are treatment services available to thirty-one emotionally disturbed children between the ages of 6 and 12 years. Through the Children's Clinic, Mental Health Centre, Burnaby, out-patient treatment is available to children in approximately the same age-group. St. Euphrasia's School in Vancouver provides residential treatment service to twenty girls between 12 and 15 years of age and has plans under way to increase the number of girls to thirty. The Provincial Government has been generous in financially assisting the development of these resources under private agency auspices.

As at March 31st, 1961, twenty-nine wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare were being cared for in The Woodlands School and twelve in St. Christopher's School, a privately operated residential school for educable mentally retarded children. The educational services provided by the Association for Retarded Children and the Department of Education have been of great assistance in caring for mentally retarded children within the community.

Many foster-parents throughout the Province have, during the year, cared for children with serious mental, emotional, and behavioural problems with sacrifice to themselves and little emotional satisfaction. To all these foster-parents and to the others who have provided foster care to our many children, we owe a debt of gratitude.

A child-care placement programme presents a challenge to-day to any public welfare department or private child-care agency, and can only be met by public department and private agency planning for the varying needs of children and by the concerted efforts of the whole community.

Table III.—Age and Legal Status of Children in the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as at March 31st, 1961

Legal Status	0–5 Months	6–11 Months	1–2 Years	3–5 Years	6–11 Years	12–13 Years	14–17 Years	18–21 Years	Total
P.C.A. wards	11	48	218	337	656	245	488	261	2,264
Non-wards	16	11	31	38	74	36	59	9	274
Before Court	21	9	38	30	60	12	24	2	196
Juvenile Delinquents Act					4	13	66	20	103
Wards and non-wards of Children's Aid Societies in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3	6	14	13	15	5	20	32	108
Wards of other Provinces		1	2	4	13	7	19	7	53
Immigrant wards under *Protection of Children Act*						1	1	16	18
Totals	51	75	303	422	822	319	677	347	3,016

While there were twelve less children-in-care between birth and 5 months of age as at March 31st, 1961, there were eighty-six more children-in-care between

the ages of birth and 5 years, 137 more between the ages of 6 and 13 years, and ninety more between the ages of 14 and 21 years. The decrease in the number of children under 5 months of age was due to the number of infants placed for adoption from hospital.

Eight of the children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare died during the year. Four of these children were wards, three were before the Court awaiting committal, and one was in non-ward care. The death of four of the children was caused by illness and of four by accidental causes. The death of a child-in-care causes grief, not only to the parent if there is an interested parent, but also to the social worker, and especially to the foster-parent, who has had the responsibility for the child and given care and love. Good medical care is available to all children-in-care through the Department of Social Welfare's agreement with the medical association.

COST OF MAINTENANCE

Of the 3,016 children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as at March 31st, 1961, 2,209 were living in Department of Social Welfare area in paid foster homes and 518 were living in free homes, free institutions, adoption probation homes, or were partially self-supporting. Of the remaining 289 children, 190 were being cared for by one of the three Children's Aid Societies in this Province and ninety-nine were being cared for by the public welfare departments of other Provinces.

The cost to the Provincial Government of maintaining children for the fiscal year was as follows:—

Table IV.—Cost of Maintaining Children

Gross cost of maintenance of children in Child Welfare Division foster homes	$1,485,566.42
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	1,832,445.09
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent	20,581.90
Gross cost of hospitalization of new-born infants being permanently planned for by Superintendent	24,932.75
Grants to sundry homes	1,100.00
Gross expenditure	$3,364,626.16
Less collections	647,601.33
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	$2,717,024.83

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT

Admissions to Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the Three Children's Aid Societies

During the fiscal year it was necessary for the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the three Children's Aid Societies to admit 2,375 children to care; 1,393 of these children were admitted to care by the Superintendent of Child Welfare and 982 by the three Children's Aid Societies. Of the 2,375 children, 1,017 were admitted as non-wards, while 1,070 were apprehended under the *Protection of Children Act,* sixty-three were committed under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act,* and

225 were wards of other agencies or Provinces. Three hundred and fifty more children were admitted to care than in the previous year, and of these, 268 were admitted to the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and eighty-two to the care of the three Children's Aid Societies. Of the 695 children apprehended by the Superintendent of Child Welfare, 196 remained before the Court at the end of the year as incomplete hearings. This is an increase of eighty-nine over last year.

Table V.—Status of Children Admitted to Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1960/61

Status	Number
Non-ward	517
Apprehended under *Protection of Children Act*	695
Ward under *Juvenile Delinquents Act*	50
Children's Aid Societies' non-ward, ward before Court	94
Ward of other Province	37
Total number admitted	1,393

Discharge of Children from the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Three Children's Aid Societies

Two thousand and sixty-four children were discharged from care by the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the three Children's Aid Societies during the fiscal year; 1,080 children were discharged from the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, seventy-two more than the previous year, and 984 from the care of the Children's Aid Societies, ninety-four more than the previous year.

Table VI.—Status of Children Discharged from Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1960/61 and Reasons for Discharge

Reason for Discharge	P.C.A. Wards	J.D.A. Wards	Hungarian Wards	B/C P.C.A.	Not Presented	Other Agency Wards	O.P. Wards	Non-wards	Total
Twenty-one years of age	47	5	5	.....	.....	13	2	3	75
Married	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	31
Deceased	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Returned to parents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	369
To adoption placement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	67
Adoption order granted	126	.....	.....	1	.....	14	2	.....	143
Returned to other agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31
Returned to other Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Order rescinded	62	25	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	99
Complaint withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	6	.....	.....	99
Order under sec. 8 (5) (*a*), (*b*), *Protection of Children Act* (return to parents)	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Not presented	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	55
Guardianship transferred to Children's Aid Society	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Totals	275	30	5	175	55	75	25	440	1,080

The reasons for the discharge of the 275 wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare were similar to the previous year. However, there was a significant increase in the number of complaints withdrawn under section 8, subsection (4), of the *Protection of Children Act* and the number of orders made under section 8, subsection (6) (*a*) and (*b*), returning the children to their parents' care under supervision or without supervision, depending upon the order of the Court. The reason

for this increase is not certain, but it may be due to an increasing use by the social worker of the authority of the Court in those cases where an authoritative approach can be helpful to the parents in realizing and accepting their responsibility as parents.

Services Related to Protection of Children

As will be seen in Table VII, 790 Supreme Court custody, repatriation, immigration, legitimation, and sundry cases were worked on during the year. This is an increase of sixty-three over last year. The sundry cases are those concerned with interprovincial and international problems relating to families and children. They include letters of inquiry and comment concerning the many facets of a child welfare programme which are not specifically related to legislation.

Table VII.—Cases Receiving Services Related to Protection of Children

Type of Service	New		Total Cases Carried		Incomplete as at Mar. 31, 1961	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Custody	59	85	84	110	25	39
Repatriation	88	98	97	105	7	20
Immigration	86	61	107	91	30	16
Legitimation	11	7	14	11	4	1
Sundry	359	341	425	473	134	171
Totals	603	592	727	790	200	247

CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS ACT

A total of 1,622 unmarried mothers was helped to plan for themselves and their babies during the year by the three Children's Aid Societies and the Department of Social Welfare. One thousand three hundred and ninety-one mothers were served by the Children's Aid Societies and 231 by the Department of Social Welfare. This is a decrease of twenty-eight served by the Children's Aid Societies and an increase of eight by the Department of Social Welfare. Many unmarried mothers go to Vancouver from other parts of this Province and from other Provinces for their confinement. The Vancouver Children's Aid Society alone served 987 unmarried mothers during the year. This strains the resources of the Children's Aid Societies and the maternity homes in Vancouver. It is hoped that, in the future, means will be found to provide placement resources for unmarried mothers near the areas where they live so they will not feel they must go to the large metropolitan areas to have their baby.

A total of $83,368.61 was paid to the Superintendent of Child Welfare on affiliation orders, agreements, and settlements made under the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act*. This is an increase of $6,966.88 over the amount paid in the previous year. Thirty-three new affiliation orders and sixty-three new agreements were made under the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act* during the year.

As Table VIII shows, there was a total of 2,610 babies born out of wedlock during the fiscal year. This represents an increase of 138 in the number of children born out of wedlock; that is approximately 5 per cent over the previous year. Of the 138 babies, forty-six were Indian and ninety-two non-Indian. This is not an alarming increase when looked at in relation to the increase in total population in the Province. However, it is of concern to note that twenty-seven of the total 2,610 unmarried mothers were under 15 years of age and 819 under 20 years of age. The importance of making a casework service available to these young girls

cannot be stressed too strongly. The help they receive for themselves and in planning for their child can and will affect their whole future lives and the lives of the other children they may have when they marry.

Table VIII.—Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia during the Fiscal Year 1960/61

Fiscal Year	Totals		Age-group of Mother												Total
			Under 15 Years		15–19 Years		20–24 Years		25–29 Years		30–39 Years		40 Years and Over		
	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	
1958/59	422	2,042	4	17	111	608	144	586	96	371	72	405	15	55	2,484
1959/60	460	2,012	4	23	129	610	147	581	83	337	87	404	10	57	2,472
1960/61	506	2,104	5	22	148	644	140	641	96	349	102	396	15	52	2,610

ADOPTION ACT

Children Placed for Adoption

As will be seen by Table IX, a total of 899 children was placed for adoption by the three Children's Aid Societies and the field staff of the Department of Social Welfare during this fiscal year. This is an increase of seventeen children placed over last year. In placing 556 children, the Department of Social Welfare placed sixty-nine more children than last year. Table X shows the adoption placements by Department of Social Welfare regions according to the type of placement made.

Table IX.—Number of Children Placed by Children's Aid Societies and Department of Social Welfare

Victoria Children's Aid Society	66
Catholic Children's Aid Society	62
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	215
	343
Department of Social Welfare	556
Total	899

Table X.—Department of Social Welfare Adoption Placements by Region According to Type of Placement

Region[1]	Type			
	Long Term[2]	Straight	Foster Home to Adoption Home	Total
I	3	82	10	95
II	1	163	9	173
III	2	68	6	76
IV	---	39	6	45
V	---	43	3	46
VI	2	82	9	93
VII	---	13	7	20
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	---	1	---	1
Outside Province	---	7	---	7
Totals	8	498	50	556

[1] Region includes Vancouver Children's Aid Society and outside Province.
[2] These are placements of children with health or other problems requiring a longer period of probation.

Source of Referral

Of the 556 children placed by the field staff of the Department of Social Welfare, 327 children were referred to the Adoption Placement Section in Vancouver by Department of Social Welfare field staff, 211 were referred by Children's Aid Society of Vancouver, seventeen by the Catholic Children's Aid Society, and one by the Family and Children's Service in Victoria.

Religious Faith of Homes in Which Children Placed

Four hundred and eighty-three of the 556 children were placed in homes of the Protestant faith, sixty-nine in homes of the Roman Catholic faith, three in homes of the Hebrew faith, and one in a home of the Buddhist faith (*see* Table XI). Great difficulty continues to be experienced in finding sufficient adoption homes of the Roman Catholic faith to meet the needs of children of this faith, despite the efforts of the clergy, women's organizations of the church, the Catholic Children's Aid Society, and the staff of the Department of Social Welfare. The difficulty is further compounded by the fact that a high percentage of the native Indian or part-Indian children admitted to care and awaiting adoption placement are of the Roman Catholic faith.

Table XI.—Department of Social Welfare Adoption Placements by Region According to the Religious Faith of the Adopting Parents

Region[1]	Religion				Total
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Buddhist	
I	81	14	---	---	95
II	152	19	2	---	173
III	66	10	---	---	76
IV	40	5	---	---	45
V	40	6	---	---	46
VI	86	7	---	---	93
VII	13	7	---	---	20
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	---	---	1	---	1
Outside Province	5	1		1	7
Totals	483	69	3	1	556

[1] Region includes Vancouver Children's Aid Society and outside Province.

Ages of Children Placed

As shown in Table XII, more than half of the 556 children placed was under 1 month of age. Because it is imperative for an infant to have consistent and individual mothering, placement from hospital or shortly thereafter is in line with the best child welfare practice and places emphasis on meeting the needs of the infant adequately and promptly. Since adoption homes are located in all parts of British Columbia and infants available for adoption may also be anywhere in the Province, the placement of a 10-day-old infant direct from hospital with his adopting parents, who may live 700 miles away, requires careful planning. The fact that 200 infants were less than 15 days old when placed is indicative of the keen response and active interest of the field staff in the adoption programme of the Department.

Of equal interest is the number of older children who were placed on adoption probation. One hundred and three children between the ages of 1 and 20 years were placed, but of this number, fifty children, including eleven family groups of two children each, had been in the same foster home for some time. These children were well loved and cherished by their foster-parents, and the adoption of these children by their foster-parents assured permanency of this relationship.

Contrary to popular belief, there are extremely few older single children of white origin, particularly little girls, available for adoption. This applies equally to children of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faith. Of the fifty-three older children available last year for placement, seventeen were members of a family group (seven families of two children each and one family of three children). Ten were of inter-racial origin. One was of full Japanese racial heritage. Two were white children of the Roman Catholic faith, one male and female; the former, aged 3, was hyperactive and quite upset by several moves whilst with his mother, and the latter, a little girl aged 1 year, had health problems. There were twenty-three older children of the Protestant faith, fourteen male and nine female. With two exceptions, these children had health problems, such as allergies, heart murmurs, familial eye conditions, or suffered from severe emotional disturbances. It was not easy to find suitable homes for these children, although there are many adopting parents eager to have older children.

Table XII.—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1960/61

	Number of Children
Birth to 15 days	200
15 days to 1 month	96
1 to 2 months	81
3 to 5 months	45
6 to 11 months	31
1 year	25
2 years	14
3 years	15
4 years	11
5 years	9
6 years	12
7 years	6
8 years	3
9 years	1
10 years	2
11 years	1

Table XII.—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1960/61—Continued

	Number of Children
12 years	1
15 years	1
17 years	1
20 years	1
Total	556

Male, 304; female, 252.

Inter-racial Origin of Children Placed

The children of inter-racial heritage merits our special attention, for if he is not placed at an early age, he may never find the security and permanency of adoption. Homes were found this past year for forty-six children of inter-racial background.

Table XIII.—Children of Inter-racial Origin Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1960/61

	Male	Female	Total
Native Indian and white	13	19	32
Negro and white	2	2	4
East Indian and white	2	1	3
Chinese and white	2	—	2
Syrian and white	1	1	2
Japanese and white	1	1	2
Negro and Oklahoma Indian	—	1	1
Totals	21	25	46

The placements of the part-Oriental children are of special interest since the two children of Japanese and white racial origin were placed with Japanese adopting parents. The two Chinese and white children were placed with adopting parents of white racial origin.

In addition to the forty-six children of inter-racial origin placed, six full Oriental children and four full native Indian children were placed in adopting homes. Two Chinese infants were placed with Chinese adopting parents, three Japanese infants with Japanese adopting parents, and one Japanese child with a family of Chinese.

Three full native Indian children were placed with native Indian adopting parents and one with adopting parents of the white race.

Adoption Placements Outside of British Columbia

Seven children were placed for adoption outside of the Province during the year. All of the children were of inter-racial origin and one was of the Roman Catholic faith.

Family Groups Placed

Reference has already been made to the placement of family groups, a total of nineteen families involving thirty-nine children. In addition, five family groups,

a total of thirteen children, were placed on a paid foster-home basis with a view to adoption in the future. Four sets of twins were also placed, three in Protestant homes and one in a Roman Catholic home.

Adoptions Completed

One thousand four hundred and sixteen adoption orders were granted in the British Columbia Supreme Court during the year, an increase of fifty-eight over the number granted in the previous year (*see* Table XIV). In addition, the Division worked with thirty-four proceedings taken in jurisdictions elsewhere involving children placed in British Columbia whose adopting parents subsequently moved from the Province before the proceedings were completed in this Province.

There was a further small decrease in the number of children placed privately for adoption and for whom orders were granted. One hundred and twenty-five such orders were granted in the preceding fiscal year and 120 this year.

The number of stepparent and other relative adoption orders increased by forty-nine this year.

Table XIV.—Legally Completed Adoptions throughout the Province According to Type of Placement during the Fiscal Year 1960/61

	Type of Placement			
	Agency	Relative	Private	Total
Region I	82	44	9	135
Region II	170	106	32	308
Region III	82	39	6	127
Region IV	30	15	5	50
Region V	43	35	8	86
Region VI	69	59	13	141
Region VII	24	18	6	48
Sub-totals	500	316	79	895
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	207	78	33	318
Catholic Children's Aid Society	49	14	2	65
Victoria Children's Aid Society	82	50	6	138
Sub-totals	338	142	41	521
Grand totals	838	458	120	1,416

The *Adoption Act* was amended during the last sitting of the Legislature to further protect confidentiality in the interest of the child and to provide that adoption orders granted in any other country shall have the same effect as an order granted in this Province.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

A total of $80,687.61 was received from the Family Allowances Division during the calendar year January 1st, 1960, to December 31st, 1960. Disbursements were as follows:—

Table XV.—Family Allowances Disbursements

Balance on hand as at January 1st, 1960	$66,522.31
Receipts for the period January 1st, 1960, to December 31st, 1960	80,687.71
Expenditures for the above period	66,297.15

Table XV.—Family Allowances Disbursements—Continued

Disbursements—		
Foster-parents	$39,021.00	
Adopting parents	4,132.99	
Natural parents	6,532.33	
Transferred to Children's Aid Societies	1,562.37	
Refunds to Family Allowances Branch	310.00	
Recreational equipment, etc.	8,724.61	
Paid to children on discharge	2,763.24	
Educational	265.27	
Gifts	90.41	
Special clothing	475.27	
Other Provinces	1,444.45	
Miscellaneous	975.21	
	$66,297.15	
Balance on hand as at December 31st, 1960		$80,912.87

Number of children involved in the accumulated balance, 2,177.

In conclusion this report I wish to take the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to all those with whom I have worked during the past year; their helpfulness has been greatly appreciated.

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

G. WAKEFIELD, M.D., DIRECTOR

During the past four years this Division has endeavoured to emphasize its function as a consultative resource to the field. As a consultant, our services have also increased with regard to other divisions, particularly Child Welfare. This has been most educational for me and, I believe, also helpful to their staff. I think the same could be said for the Disabled Persons' Allowance Board. The revision of the Health Services Section as part of the general revision of the Policy Manual, I believe, has resulted in a more definite guide for the social worker. We have tried to indicate to the field the need to accept responsibility, along with that of increased authority to provide health services to our clients. Our continually increasing costs are evident of both this decentralization of authority and also of an actual extension of benefits.

Table I.—Gross Costs for Fiscal Years 1956/57 to 1960/61

Year	Medical	Drugs[1]	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
1956/57	$1,486,400.99	$961,405.50	$129,267.56	$50,565.61	$23,359.27	$14,421.86	$2,665,420.79
1957/58	1,503,964.91	1,106,153.01	148,223.72	55,440.66	25,763.04	16,983.77	2,856,529.11
1958/59	1,587,997.03	1,281,107.27	168,051.06	57,050.37	41,329.60	21,374.78	3,156,910.11
1959/60	1,766,536.60	1,492,138.17	279,550.08	79,632.04	57,297.87	22,451.43	3,697,606.19
1960/61	2,120,498.73	1,822,178.49	508,392.25	93,874.45	97,832.33	30,329.72	4,673,105.97

[1] Not included in these figures is the cost of drugs purchased by the dispensary for welfare institutions.

Table II.—Payments to British Columbia Doctors (Gross Costs)

Fiscal Year	Medical Agreement	Immigrant	Other	Total
1956/57	$1,479,661.21	$1,836.78	$4,903.00	$1,486,400.99
1957/58	1,492,741.27	6,951.51	4,272.13	1,503,964.91
1958/59	1,580,815.44	1,330.62	5,850.97	1,587,997.03
1959/60	1,759,646.67	565.00	6,324.93	1,766,536.60
1960/61	2,114,033.44	226.00	6,239.29	2,120,498.73

Table III.—Categorical Breakdown of Medical Coverage with Average Numbers of Recipients

Fiscal Year	Social Allowance[1]	Child Welfare Division	O.A.S. Supplementary Social Allowance and Blind	Old-age Assistance	Disabled Persons' Allowance	Total Average Monthly Coverage
1956/57	18,165	3,303	36,240	7,739	974	66,421
1957/58	18,363	3,546	36,440	7,195	1,221	66,765
1958/59	19,914	3,814	36,191	7,150	1,516	68,585
1959/60	25,362	3,998	35,860	7,410	1,785	74,415
1960/61	33,751	4,194	35,772	7,216	1,999	82,932

[1] Until August 31st, 1958, there was a Mothers' Allowance case load, but effective September 1st, 1958, these cases became Social Allowance cases. So that figures from 1958/59 will be comparable with previous years, Mothers' Allowance and Social Allowance recipients have been combined in this statement under the heading "Social Allowance."

Concerning doctors' services to social assistance recipients, the annual *per capita* fee was increased April 1st, 1960, and this raised the percentage paid to physicians of their assessed accounts. The average total number of persons eligible

under the Social Assistance Medical Service Agreement did increase some 11 per cent during the fiscal year.

Table IV.—Drug Costs

Fiscal Year	Number of Prescriptions			Costs of Medicines		
	Provincial Pharmacy	Drug-stores	Total	Provincial Pharmacy[1]	Drug-stores	Total
1956/57	19,572	398,355	417,927	$88,259.99	$873,145.51	$961,405.50
1957/58	23,487	458,002	481,489	113,841.90	992,311.11	1,106,153.01
1958/59	30,140	534,352	564,492	137,255.34	1,143,851.93	1,281,107.27
1959/60	41,585	567,222	608,807	184,437.87	1,307,700.30	1,492,138.17
1960/61	43,437	621,973	665,410	189,620.86	1,632,557.63	1,822,178.49

[1] Not included in these figures is the cost of drugs purchased by the dispensary for welfare institutions.

As for drugs, costs go up and we still do not have any method for controlling possible unnecessary prescribing. As indicated before, physician co-operation is the only answer, and the profession is becoming increasingly concerned with this problem. In the fiscal year 1959/60, about 1½ million dollars was paid to private pharmacies. This sum included certain non-drug items, such as appliances, dressings, etc.

Table V.—Dental Expenses

Fiscal Year	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Dentures	Total
1956/57	$24,996.66	$7,596.04	$96,674.86	$129,267.56
1957/58	28,430.52	9,589.80	110,203.40	148,223.72
1958/59	34,115.73	12,138.92	121,796.41	168,051.06
1959/60	76,740.07	26,115.00	176,695.01	279,550.08
1960/61	199,686.63	65,078.39	243,627.23	508,392.25

The dental service programme continued to expand, as is evident by last year's expenditures. I commented in last year's report regarding some of the reasons for this, and, with the M.S.D. 12 dental form in use since February 1st, 1960, we expected a further rise in costs. As many dental accounts are not submitted too promptly and there was a period of observation needed to see how the form was being used, we did not have a proper survey of dental services set up for some time. However, since the beginning of August, 1960, our tabulations have been sent each month to the Departmental statistician. At present I think the results of the first eight months of this survey indicate the tremendous backlog of dental treatment required by the average welfare patient. No doubt such could be said for the public in general. It will be of interest to see if the succeeding eight months show some levelling of this service.

Table VI.—Optical Costs

Fiscal Year	Optometric Examinations	Glasses	Total
1956/57	$9,213.65	$41,351.96	$50,565.61
1957/58	9,896.45	45,544.21	55,440.66
1958/59	9,735.50	47,314.87	57,050.37
1959/60	15,589.00	64,043.04	79,632.04
1960/61	19,252.95	74,621.50	93,874.45

Optical costs have shown another significant increase, as have other ancillary services, such as transportation and physiotherapy.

During the fiscal year we were directly involved with 219 persons being brought to Vancouver for special medical treatment or consultation. As in the past, the time required to arrange for such care and (or) accommodation comprised a significant part of our daily work, especially that of the Medical Social Work Consultant.

In conclusion, I would express my appreciation of the enthusiastic assistance from the many persons in the various offices of the Department. They have always been so willing to discuss ways to improve health services to our clients. Sincere thanks are also due to the various medical associations, hospitals, and other agencies, all of whom have been so co-operative. We have good relations with them, and they have often met us more than half-way.

As for the staff of the Medical Services Division, their loyalty and interest has always been so evident. Also, I express my appreciation of the work being done by our pharmacy staff. Perhaps the recommendations to be discussed by the Drug Advisory Committee will assist in the future work of this staff.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES, DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

E. W. BERRY, CHAIRMAN

GENERAL

The Old-age Assistance Board is a division of the Department of Social Welfare. The Board consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. These same three members also comprise the Blind Persons' Allowances Board and the Disabled Persons' Allowances Board. The Boards are charged with the administration of the respective Federal and Provincial Acts and regulations, including the consideration of applications and the payment of assistance. The Boards also consider applications for supplementary assistance and health services, and grant these additional Provincial benefits where applicable.

During the last fiscal year the administration felt no appreciable effects in consequence of changes in the regulations under the three Federal Acts which were effective July 1st, 1960. The amendments were agreed to previously by all Provinces and, briefly, permitted

(*a*) a recipient to be absent from Canada for 153 days in any year;
(*b*) a calculation of income in respect of excess personal property on a sixty-month basis for Old-age Assistance purposes;
(*c*) the balance owing to an applicant on a mortgage or agreement for sale to be offset by the balance owed by him in respect of any mortgage or agreement for sale against his home;
(*d*) other changes of a minor nature which clarified and standardized the interpretation of the regulations.

The work of the intake section attached to the Board increased as a result of a change whereby any person in the Vancouver area may apply direct to the Board office for Old-age Assistance, Blind or Disabled Allowance whether or not he is in receipt of Social Allowance. Formerly a Social Allowance recipient applied to the city social service department. This additional work was undertaken without the necessity of an increase in staff.

Increased activity during the latter half of the year resulted from the processing of the great number of investigation reports received from a Province-wide survey which was undertaken with respect to recipients of supplementary assistance. A survey into the actual need of the recipient was carried out under the direction of the Board and required the services of several interviewers, who were given a short period of instruction at the Board office and at the Training Division prior to their entry into the field. No statistical data are available at this date as the survey is still in progress. The effects of the survey are being felt throughout the Department and likely will continue to be felt in the future as more frequent assessments are made and the budget deficit approach or need concept is applied to the payment of supplementary Social Allowance.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATIONS

The four graphic presentations on the following pages cover separately the various aspects of the administration of Old-age Assistance and Disabled Persons' Allowance and the Provincial supplementary assistance to recipients over 70 years of age, from April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1961. No graph is shown for Blind Persons' Allowance since the total case load is relatively small.

The two graphic presentations for Old-age Assistance, a line graph and a bar graph, show the trends for this type of assistance. Details concerning these graphs were given in previous Annual Reports. No significant change has occurred in the present fiscal year.

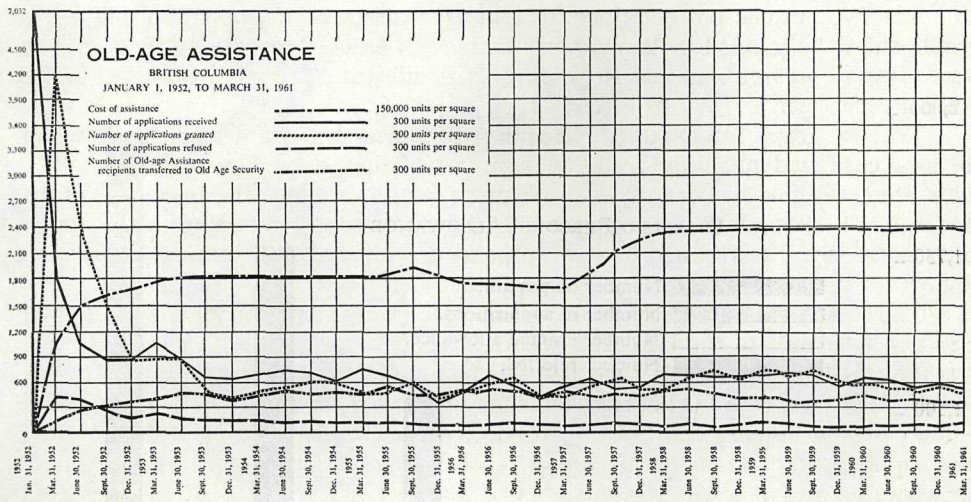
The bar graph for Disabled Persons' Allowance shows a gradual build-up in the total case load and is the result of more cases being granted and reinstated than there are cases deleted because of death or suspension. Since the inception of the Act in April, 1955, 3,532 have applied, 2,010 are presently in receipt of the allowance, and over 600 have died or were suspended. The balance were not considered eligible for the allowance for one reason or another.

The fourth graphic presentation, a line graph, covers the highlights of supplementary assistance to the Old Age Security group. It begins with the fiscal year that the *Old Age Pension Act* was last in effect and covers the subsequent ten-year period. The total case load of supplementary assistance to this group dropped about 5,000 cases on January 1st, 1952. This decrease in case load is explained by the fact that supplementary assistance (formerly cost-of-living bonus) was previously paid on a flat rate of $10 to any recipient of Old Age Pension even though he may have been entitled because of other income to only a small portion of the pension. On January 1st, 1952, all former Old Age Pension cases were transferred to Old Age Security, payable without a means test. Any recipient at time of transfer whose income including Old Age Security was over the maximum allowable for supplementary assistance did not continue to receive supplementary assistance. Hence the decrease in case load.

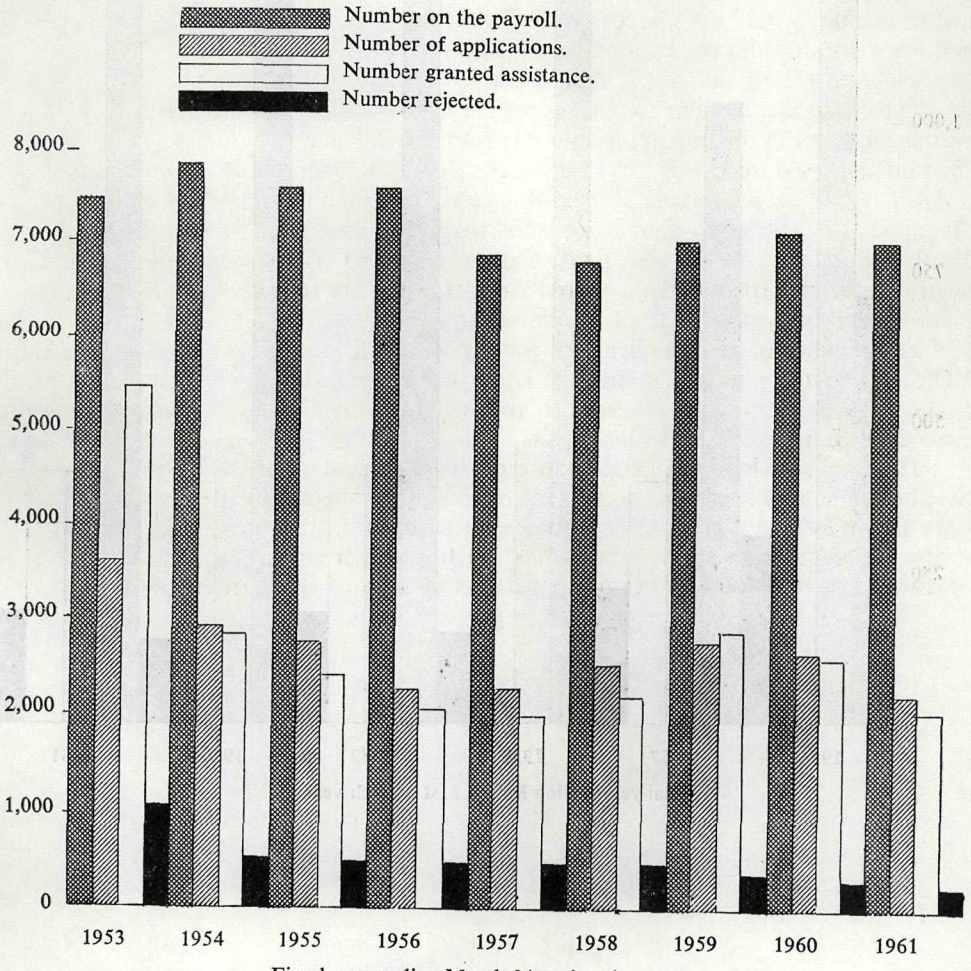
The sharp increases in the total cost curve from 1954 onward result from the various increases in the maximum monthly rate of supplementary assistance payable. The rate increased from $10 to $15 in April, 1954; to $20 in April, 1956; and then in April, 1960, an additional 20 per cent was added to the recipient's entitlement. The maximum allowable annual incomes were also increased in each instance to absorb the increase in the rate paid, and consequently more people were able to qualify under the higher ceiling. These rate increases are reflected also in the curve for the monthly average rate of supplementary assistance.

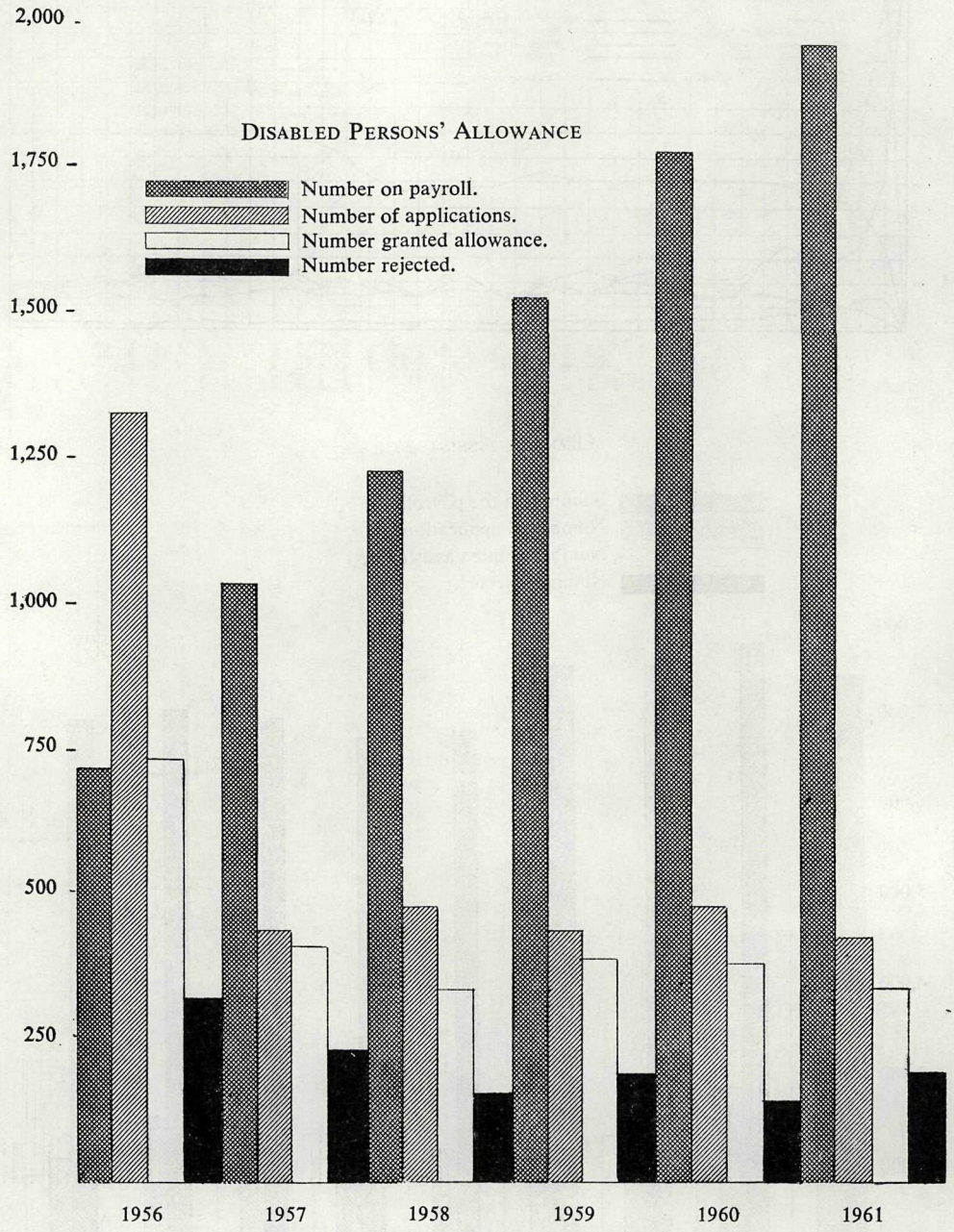
The number of new applications for supplementary assistance from recipients of Old Age Security and the number of Old-age Assistance cases who transfer yearly to Old Age Security and continue to receive the supplementary assistance have levelled off to around 1,800 cases each.

The total case load should therefore reflect a gradual build-up. This is not the case, however, and it will be noted that in this older age-group the total case-load curve shows instead a gradual slope downward for the past three years or, in other words, the number of cases being added each year for one reason or another is somewhat less than the number being deleted because of death or suspension.



Old-age Assistance




DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE
Number on payroll.
Number of applications.
Number granted allowance.
Number rejected.
2,000
1,750
1,500
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
Fiscal year ending March 31st of each year.

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE FOR OLD AGE SECURITY PENSIONERS

British Columbia

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1961

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	2,327
Applications granted	2,126[1]
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	331

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*)	British Columbia recipients—	
	Returned to British Columbia	22
	Reinstated	142
	Suspended	261
	Deaths	297
	Transferred to other Provinces	35
	Transferred to Old Age Security	1,767
	Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	7,169
(*b*)	Other-Province recipients—	
	New transfers to British Columbia	102
	Transferred to British Columbia	11
	Reinstated	4
	Suspended	7
	Deaths	------
	Transferred out of British Columbia	64
	Transferred to Old Age Security	49
(*c*)	Total number of British Columbia and other-Province recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	7,322

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age	51	15.4
Unable to prove age	------	------
Not sufficient residence	4	1.2
Income in excess	159	48.0
Unable to prove residence	1	0.3
Transfer of property	------	------
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance	4	1.2
Information refused	21	6.3
Application withdrawn	58	17.5
Applicants died before grant	15	4.5
Whereabouts unknown	9	2.7
Eligible for Old Age Security	8	2.4
Assistance from private sources	------	------
Receiving Old Age Security	------	------
Miscellaneous	1	0.3
Totals	331	100.0

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	963	45.3
Female	1,163	54.7
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	939	44.2
Single	309	14.5
Widows	433	20.4
Widowers	116	5.5
Separated	271	12.7
Divorced	58	2.7
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	217	10.2
Other parts of Canada	477	22.4
British Isles	446	21.0
Other parts of British Commonwealth	9	0.4
United States of America	244	11.5
Other foreign countries	733	34.5
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Assistance

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	1,115	52.4
Age 66	330	15.5
Age 67	255	12.0
Age 68	237	11.1
Age 69	189	8.9
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	16	5.4
Age 66	43	14.5
Age 67	49	16.5
Age 68	65	21.9
Age 69	124	41.8
Totals	297	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	685	32.2
Living with spouse	863	40.6
Living with spouse and children	76	3.6
Living with children	262	12.3
Living with other relatives	80	3.8
Living with others	160	7.5
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table X.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own home	918	43.2
In rented house	225	10.6
In children's home	290	13.6
In home of other relatives	61	2.9
Boarding	32	1.5
In housekeeping room	273	12.8
In single room (eating out)	67	3.2
In rented suite	176	8.3
In public institutions	59	2.8
In private institutions	25	1.2
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
(*a*) Holding real property of value—		
$0	1,126	53.0
$1 to $250	83	3.9
$251 to $500	33	1.6
$501 to $750	42	2.0
$751 to $1,000	78	3.7
$1,001 to $1,500	186	8.7
$1,501 to $2,000	224	10.5
$2,001 and up	354	16.7
Totals	2,126	100.0
(*b*) Holding personal property of value—		
$0	904	42.5
$1 to $250	538	25.3
$251 to $500	188	8.8
$501 to $750	107	5.0
$751 to $1,000	103	4.8
$1,001 to $1,500	127	6.0
$1,501 to $2,000	65	3.1
$2,001 and up	94	4.4
Totals	2,126	100.0

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31st, 1961, Whose Assistance Is Paid by British Columbia

	Granted by British Columbia	Granted by Other Provinces
Alberta	20	16
Saskatchewan	9	9
Manitoba	9	7
Ontario	5	16
Quebec	2	2
New Brunswick	1	...
Nova Scotia	2	2
Yukon Territory	1	...
Totals	49	52

Table XIII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Assistance Received (Basic Assistance $55)

Amount of Assistance	Per Cent
$55	80.2
$50 to $54.99	4.6
$45 to $49.99	3.2
$40 to $44.99	2.6
$35 to $39.99	2.1
$30 to $34.99	1.8
$25 to $29.99	1.5
$20 to $24.99	1.3
Less than $19.99	2.8
Total	100.0

Blind Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	71
Applications granted	60
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	11

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*)	British Columbia recipients—		
	Suspended		10
	Reinstated		5
	Transferred to other Provinces		---
	Returned to British Columbia		1
	Transferred to Old Age Security		20
	Deaths		16
(*b*)	Other-Province recipients—		
	New transfers to British Columbia		10
	Retransferred to British Columbia		4
	Reinstated		1
	Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		3
	Deaths		1
	Transfers to Old Age Security		1
	Suspended		2
(*c*)	Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
	British Columbia	531	
	Other Province	37	
			568

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	4	36.4
Income in excess	3	27.3
Applications withdrawn	2	18.2
Died before grant	1	9.1
War Veterans' Allowance	1	9.1
Information refused	---	---
Whereabouts unknown	---	---
Totals	11	100.0

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	35	58.3
Female	25	41.7
Totals	60	100.0

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	25	41.7
Single	25	41.7
Widows	5	8.3
Separated	3	5.0
Divorced	2	3.3
Totals	60	100.0

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	30	50.0
Other parts of Canada	12	20.0
British Isles	4	6.7
United States of America	2	3.3
Other foreign countries	10	16.7
Other parts of British Commonwealth	2	3.3
Totals	60	100.0

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Age 18	5	8.3
Ages 19 to 21	4	6.7
Ages 22 to 30	5	8.3
Ages 31 to 40	6	10.0
Ages 41 to 50	11	18.3
Ages 51 to 60	12	20.0
Ages 61 to 69	17	28.3
Totals	60	100.0

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 21 to 30	---	---
Ages 31 to 40	1	5.9
Ages 41 to 50	2	11.8
Ages 51 to 60	4	23.5
Ages 61 to 69	10	58.8
Totals	17	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	12	20.0
Living alone	8	13.3
Living with spouse	23	38.3
Living with spouse and children	2	3.3
Living with children	5	8.3
Living with other relatives	4	6.7
Living with others	6	10.0
Totals	60	100.0

Table X.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In parents' home	11	18.3
In own home	22	36.7
In rented house	5	8.3
In rented suite	3	5.0
In children's home	3	5.0
In home of other relatives	2	3.3
In housekeeping room	8	13.3
In public institutions	3	5.0
In private institutions	1	1.7
In single room (eating out)	1	1.7
Boarding	1	1.7
Totals	60	100.0

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
(*a*) Holding real property of value—		
$0	36	60.0
$1 to 250	4	6.7
$251 to $500	---	---
$501 to $750	2	3.3
$751 to $1,000	1	1.7
$1,001 to $1,500	6	10.0
$1,501 to $2,000	2	3.3
$2,001 and up	9	15.0
Totals	60	100.0
(*b*) Holding personal property of value—		
$0	25	41.7
$1 to $250	14	23.3
$251 to $500	3	5.0
$501 to $750	4	6.7
$751 to $1,000	1	1.7
$1,001 to $1,500	8	13.3
$1,501 to $2,000	---	---
$2,001 and up	5	8.3
Totals	60	100.0

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31st, 1961, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

	Granted by British Columbia	Granted by Other Provinces
Alberta	----	1
Saskatchewan	----	2
Manitoba	2	----
Ontario	2	----
New Brunswick	1	----
Totals	5	3

Table XIII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Allowances Received (Basic Allowance $55)

	Per Cent
$55	90.7
$50 to $54.99	1.7
$45 to $49.99	1.4
$40 to $44.99	1.0
$35 to $39.99	1.4
$30 to $34.99	1.0
$25 to $29.99	0.8
$20 to $24.99	0.2
$19.99 and less	1.9
Total	100.0

Disabled Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	414
Applications granted	298[1]
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	157

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Suspended	116
Reinstated	57
Transferred to other Provinces	9
Returned to British Columbia	5
Transferred to Old Age Security	7
Deaths	82

Table II.—Miscellaneous—Continued

(*b*) Other-Province recipients—			
Suspended			6
New transfers to British Columbia			19
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended			8
Reinstated			------
Deaths			------
Transferred to Old Age Security			1
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—			
British Columbia		1,962	
Other Province		55	
			2,017

Table III.—Reason Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not 18 years of age	------	------
Too much income	11	7.0
Refused information	5	3.2
Whereabouts unknown	------	------
Unable to meet medical test	121	77.1
Mental hospital	4	2.5
Hospital	3	1.9
Nursing home	2	1.3
Application withdrawn	9	5.7
Died before grant	1	0.6
Not sufficient residence	1	0.6
Totals	157	100.0

Table IV.—Primary Causes of Disability on Accepted Cases

	Number	Per Cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	13	4.4
Neoplasms	3	1.0
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	6	2.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	0.3
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	133	44.6
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	79	26.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	20	6.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	7	2.3
Diseases of the digestive system	1	0.3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	------	------
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	1	0.3
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	25	8.4
Congenital malformations	7	2.3
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	------	------
Accidents, poisoning, and violence (nature of injury)	2	0.7
Totals	298	100.0

Table V.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	161	54.0
Female	137	46.0
Totals	298	100.0

Table VI.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	44	14.8
Single	206	69.1
Widow	12	4.0
Widower	6	2.0
Separated	21	7.0
Divorced	9	3.0
Totals	298	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	120	40.3
Other parts of Canada	108	36.2
British Isles	29	9.7
Other parts of British Empire	2	0.7
United States of America	10	3.4
Other foreign countries	29	9.7
Totals	298	100.0

Table VIII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	59	19.8
Ages 20 to 24	27	9.1
Ages 25 to 29	20	6.7
Ages 30 to 34	21	7.0
Ages 35 to 39	23	7.7
Ages 40 to 44	17	5.7
Ages 45 to 49	23	7.7
Ages 50 to 54	26	8.7
Ages 55 to 59	47	15.8
Ages 60 to 64	35	11.7
Ages 65 to 69	-----	-----
Ages over 70	-----	-----
Totals	298	100.0

Table IX.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	---	---
Ages 20 to 24	3	3.7
Ages 25 to 29	3	3.7
Ages 30 to 34	4	4.9
Ages 35 to 39	3	3.7
Ages 40 to 44	3	3.7
Ages 45 to 49	2	2.4
Ages 50 to 54	12	14.6
Ages 55 to 59	19	23.2
Ages 60 to 64	20	24.4
Ages 65 to 69	13	15.9
Ages over 70	---	---
Totals	82	100.0

Table X.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	156	52.3
Living alone	40	13.4
Living with spouse	41	13.8
Living with spouse and children	3	1.0
Living with children	11	3.7
Living with other relatives	23	7.7
Living with others	24	8.1
Totals	298	100.0

Table XI.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In parents' home	155	52.0
In own house	33	11.1
In rented house	14	4.7
In rented suite	17	5.7
In children's home	10	3.4
In home of other relatives	20	6.7
In housekeeping room	26	8.7
In boarding home	9	3.0
In private institutions	11	3.7
In single room (eating out)	3	1.0
Totals	298	100.0

Table XII.—Economic Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
(*a*) Holding real property of value—		
$0	260	87.2
$1 to $250	4	1.3
$251 to $500	1	0.3
$501 to $750	1	0.3
$751 to $1,000	4	1.3
$1,001 to $1,500	12	4.0
$1,501 to $2,000	6	2.0
$2,001 and up	10	3.4
Totals	298	100.0
(*b*) Holding personal property of value—		
$0	212	71.1
$1 to $250	49	16.4
$251 to $500	10	3.4
$501 to $750	4	1.3
$751 to $1,000	3	1.0
$1,001 to $1,500	9	3.0
$1,501 to $2,000	4	1.3
$2,001 and up	7	2.3
Totals	298	100.0

Table XIII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31st, 1961, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

	Granted by British Columbia	Granted by Other Provinces
Alberta	6	4
Saskatchewan	1	4
Manitoba	1	---
Ontario	2	4
Quebec	1	1
New Brunswick	---	---
Nova Scotia	---	2
Totals	11	15

Table XIV.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Allowance Received (Basic Allowance, $55)

	Per Cent
$55	92.3
$50 to $54.99	2.5
$45 to $49.99	1.5
$40 to $44.99	1.1
$35 to $39.99	0.6
$30 to $34.99	0.7
$25 to $29.99	0.6
$20 to $24.99	0.4
$19.99 and less	0.4
Total	100.0

Supplementary Social Allowance and Health Services to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

New Applications

Number received	1,807
Number granted supplementary Social Allowance and health services	1,104
Number granted supplementary Social Allowance only	6
Number granted health services only	132
Number who died before application was granted	40
Number of applications withdrawn	92
Number of applicants ineligible	242
Number of applications pending	191
Total	1,807

General Information

Former old-age pensioners still receiving supplementary Social Allowance on March 31st, 1961	7,305
Old-age Assistance recipients transferred to Old Age Security receiving supplementary Social Allowance on March 31st, 1961	10,621
New Old Age Security pensioners receiving supplementary Social Allowance on March 31st, 1961	7,762
Blind persons in receipt of Old Age Security receiving supplementary Social Allowance on March 31st, 1961	186
Disability pensioners over 70 receiving supplementary Social Allowance on March 31st, 1961	5
Other-Province cases	1,088
Total number in receipt of B.C. supplementary Social Allowance as at March 31st, 1961	36,874

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The following are the members of the Old-age Assistance Board of the Province of British Columbia:—

Chairman: Mr. E. W. Berry.

Members: Mr. J. A. Sadler, Director of Social Welfare; M. H. E. Blanchard, Administrator, Region II, Department of Social Welfare.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report the Board wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the loyal and efficient work of the office and field staffs throughout the year and for the continued co-operation of other departments of Government and many outside agencies.

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS (BRANNEN LAKE SCHOOL)

F. G. HASSARD, SUPERINTENDENT

The following table shows the statistics for the Brannen Lake School for the fiscal years 1951/52 to 1960/61.

	Fiscal Year									
	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Number in School, April 1st	104	104	101	96	131	129	152	164	162	175
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	15	19	4	15	9	1	2	1	———	———
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	1	3	1	2	19	———	3	———	5	———
Number in Crease Clinic, April 1st	———	———	2	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital, April 1st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	1
Number on extended leave, April 1st	———	———	4	2	33	17	1	———	———	———
Number on special leave, April 1st	———	———	———	———	———	———	14	27	34	49
Number of new admissions	121	118	105	171	143	222	210	240	284	313
Number of recidivists	31	23	17	32	24	40	75	52	82	85
Total number of admissions	152	141	122	203	167	262	285	292	366	398
Percentage of recidivism	20.4	16.3	13.9	15.8	14.4	15.3	26.3	17.8	22.4	21.4
Number of releases	146	155	119	126	212	237	265	283	342	387
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	19	4	15	9	1	2	1	———	———	3
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	3	1	2	19	———	3	———	5	———	1
Number on extended leave, March 31st	———	4	2	33	17	1	———	———	———	———
Number on special leave, March 31st	———	———	———	———	———	14	27	34	49	43
Number on parole, March 31st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	1
Number in Crease Clinic, March 31st	———	2	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital, March 31st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	1	———
Number in School, March 31st	104	101	96	131	129	152	164	162	175	188
Average daily population	84.3	100.6	102.4	101.9	137.6	144	152	159	173	181
Total inmate days	30,865	36,721	37,383	37,198	50,371	52,576	55,516	58,079	63,233	65,927
Average length of stay in months	(1)	9	9.5	(1)	8.3	7.7	6	6	5.8	5.1
Total A.W.O.L. during the fiscal year	(1)	281	432	239	124	156	122	105	61	77[2]

[1] Not recorded. [2] Involving fifty-eight boys.

During the fiscal year there were 313 admissions and 85 recidivists, making a total of 398 admitted to the School. There was a 21.4-per-cent rate of recidivism. Fourteen of the recidivists were committed for the third time and and two for the fourth time. Two hundred and eighty of the boys admitted were Protestant, 115 Roman Catholic, one of other religion, and two unknown. Forty-eight of the total number of boys admitted during the year were of native Indian status.

Range of Age upon Admission

Age in Years	Number of Boys	Age in Years	Number of Boys
9 years	1	14 years	80
10 ,,	3	15 ,,	107
11 ,,	7	16 ,,	88
12 ,,	21	17 ,,	48
13 ,,	41	18 ,,	2

The average age on admission was 14.8 years.

Supervising Agencies of Boys Admitted

	Number of Boys
Vancouver Juvenile Court	86
Provincial Probation Branch	214
Department of Social Welfare	35
Family Court of Greater Victoria	23
Indian Department	20
Children's Aid Society	5
Catholic Children's Aid Society	6
Family and Children's Service	1
Department of Social Welfare and Provincial Probation Branch	3
Provincial Probation Branch and Indian Department	3
Department of Social Welfare and Indian Department	1
Ontario agency	1

Of this number, twenty-five were wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, nine of the Children's Aid Society, Vancouver, and five of the Catholic Children's Aid Society.

The 398 boys admitted were committed from the following Juvenile Courts:—

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
Abbotsford	2	Ladner	4
Agassiz	4	Lake Cowichan	5
Alberni	6	Langley	6
Alert Bay	4	Lower Post	1
Ashcroft	5	Lytton	3
Bella Coola	2	McBride	2
Burnaby	13	Matsqui	6
Campbell River	2	Masset	1
Chase	1	Merritt	1
Chilliwack	10	Mission City	3
Cloverdale	2	Nanaimo	17
Colwood	3	Nelson	2
Coquitlam	7	New Westminster	6
Courtenay	5	North Vancouver	12
Cranbrook	6	100 Mile House	2
Creston	5	Penticton	6
Cumberland	1	Port Alberni	9
Dawson Creek	9	Port Coquitlam	2
Duncan	2	Port Edward	3
Esquimalt	1	Port Moody	2
Fernie	1	Powell River	6
Fort Nelson	2	Prince George	9
Fort St. James	4	Prince Rupert	7
Fort St. John	2	Qualicum Beach	3
Haney	1	Quesnel	5
Hazelton	3	Richmond	9
Invermere	1	Sechelt	1
Kamloops	5	Smithers	1
Kelowna	3	Spences Bridge	1
Kimberley	2	Summerland	1
Kitimat	2	Terrace	8

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
University Hill	1	West Summerland	1
Vancouver	90	West Vancouver	6
Vanderhoof	5	White Rock	1
Vernon	2	Williams Lake	1
Victoria	31		

Boys were not in all cases residents of the area served by the Juvenile Court which committed them to the School.

Of the 398 boys committed to the School during the year, 307 were for offences against property, fourteen against persons, and seventy-seven for other offences which included incorrigibility.

Of the 313 new admissions during the year, fifty-three of the boys were never tried on probation but were committed to the School on their first appearance before the Court.

There were 387 boys released from the School during the year. The average length of stay of boys in the School was 5.1 months.

Fifty-eight boys accounted for the seventy-seven A.W.O.L.'s. The difference between these two figures is due to the fact that some of the same boys went A.W.O.L. two or more times during the year.

Six hundred and twenty-three boys were worked with in the School during the fiscal year.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT

Fillings	986
X-rays	10
Extractions	313
Partial upper dentures	29
Sets complete, upper and lower dentures	2
Partial dentures repaired	9
Prophylaxis	6

Two hundred and eleven boys received the above dental care, the cost of which amounted to $7,105.50. In the previous year 353 boys received dental care, the cost of which was quite a bit less than 1960/61.

Accidents increased proportionately. There were a few of a serious nature. There were no major epidemics last year, although influenza and strep throats persisted throughout the year.

Five hundred and fifty-six boys were tuberculin-tested, of which sixty-two were positive. One boy was hospitalized at the Willow Chest Centre in Vancouver—he had been a TB. contact.

The only contagious diseases we had were impetigo and scabies.

On the whole, 1960/61 proved to be a fairly healthy year, considering the large increase in population. Hundreds of boys were treated for minor complaints, such as sore throats, earaches, cuts and bruises, etc. These are not listed in this report, although a record of them is kept.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1960/61

Salaries		$270,699.07
Office expense		2,931.02
Travelling expense		489.64
Office furniture and equipment		631.07
Heat, light, power, and water		25,789.88
Medical services		13,773.52
Clothing and uniforms		10,700.31
Provisions and catering		65,598.15
Laundry and dry-goods		13,765.96
Equipment and machinery		1,835.40
Medical supplies		1,894.13
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		3,816.28
Maintenance and operation of equipment		3,306.39
Transportation		4,104.65
Repairs to furnishings and equipment		698.23
Training programme expense		5,360.32
Incidentals and contingencies		3,919.85
		$429,313.87
Less—		
Board	$2,373.00	
Rentals	2,181.50	
Transportation	308.40	
Sundry	248.95	
		5,111.85
		$424,202.02
Less increases in inventory—		
Inventory at March 31st, 1961	$17,376.61	
Inventory at March 31st, 1960	17,325.78	
		50.93
		$424,151.09
Add Public Works expenditure	$50,148.67	
Less rental	1,284.50	
		48,864.17
		$473,015.26

Per capita cost *per diem:* $473,015.26÷65,927=$7.17.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts			$423,718.32
Less increase in inventory			50.93
			$423,667.39
Add—			
Maintenance receipts		$483.70	
Public Works expenditure	$50,148.67		
Less rental	1,284.50		
		48,864.17	
			49,347.87
			$473,015.26

Committals to the School continue to increase at the rate of approximately 10 per cent each year. Since our discharges must be related to the number of committals, the period the average boy spends in the School has been reduced accordingly. The shortening of a boy's stay in our School may not be as damaging as we might at first be inclined to believe. For example, the percentage of repeaters sent back to our School in 1960/61 was slightly below that of 1959/60 despite the fact that the average period of a boy's stay in the School was less. Furthermore, a group of twenty-nine boys who had spent only an average of three months in the School were discharged last December. After eight months, only 10 per cent of that particular group have been returned to the School. Of the total boys discharged during the year, there was a 21-per-cent rate of repeaters as compared to the 10 per cent of the twenty-nine short-term boys. This indicates there are other factors which are equally if not more important than the period of months a boy spends in a correctional institution to ensure his successful rehabilitation. Some boys obviously can benefit from what might be termed a " short shock treatment." Possibly the parents also benefit from the shock. If the cause of the boy's breakdown in the first place was attributable to conditions within the home, and if there is no change brought about within that home situation whilst the boy is detained in our School, there is every possibility that he will be in further difficulty on returning to the community regardless of the number of months he has spent in the School. While we do require a certain period of time to get to know a boy and work with him, this varies with each individual and must be governed to some degree by the discipline, controls, and support the boy will receive from his parents, guardian, and supervising agency at the community level. The School in itself cannot do a complete rehabilitation job with the juvenile. Preventive services at the home and community level are the first line of attack, and the follow-up work by the supervising agency, including the support the boy receives from his own parents or foster-parents, is an all-important factor in the total rehabilitation programme.

In addition to having had an increase in the total number of boys committed to our School during the year, there was also an increase in the number of boys in the 10–12-year age-group. In our opinion many of the younger age-group were more in need of protection than correction. If their parents are incapable of controlling them at that age, and if the School was to be used as a substitute for a home, then they would have to remain in the School until they matured sufficiently to adequately care for themselves. A boy, after a number of years of institutional life

(which is not a normal one), would experience great difficulty in readjusting to the community.

Dale Carnegie courses which were conducted by the mid-Island chapter were continued throughout the fall and winter months. Three new groups of boys graduated. A local swimming instructor gave additional instruction to many boys of the School during the winter months. We continued working with the various service clubs of the Nanaimo district on many projects, clean-up of parks, playgrounds, and general improvements. The renovating and repairing of toys for Christmas hampers distributed by the Salvation Army was a major project again this year. Furniture was made for the School for Retarded Children and the Wellington ratepayers' kindergarten group. Boys assisted in the cleaning-up of Chinatown after the fire and preparing the site for the new Chinese United Church. With the assistance of the Nanaimo Vocational School class, approximately 5 acres of land was roughly cleared, and we have extended our garden and doubled the size of the forestry plantation project during the year.

I wish to thank all staff members, clergymen, service clubs, and other organizations, including other departments of Government, both municipal and Provincial, private agencies, and individuals who have shown an interest in the boys by helping the School with its programme of rehabilitation. The School is greatly indebted to all these persons, and their assistance has been appreciated by the administration.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (WILLINGDON SCHOOL)

MISS WINNIFRED M. URQUART, SUPERINTENDENT

The following table shows in part the statistics for the Willingdon School for Girls for the fiscal years 1951/52 to 1960/61. This has been prepared to correspond with the record presented annually by Brannen Lake School and will be more complete in future years.

	Fiscal Year									
	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Number in School, April 1st	35	29	37	32	43	47	62	58	66	91
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	3	2	4	5	7	12	13	7	9	5
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in Crease Clinic, April 1st	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on extended leave, April 1st	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on special leave, April 1st	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	9
Number of new admissions	(1)	(1)	60	54	66	60	59	66	96	81
Number of recidivists	(1)	(1)	8	15	14	11	7	15	10	13
Total number of admissions	49	62	68	69	70	71	66	81	106	94
Percentage of recidivism	(1)	(1)	11.8	21.7	20.0	15.5	10.6	18.5	9.4	13.8
Number of releases	51	50	64	56	70	55	75	72	79	100
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	2	4	5	7	12	13	7	9	5	11
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	(1)	(1)	10	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on extended leave, March 31st	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in Crease Clinic, March 31st	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital, March 31st	(1)	(1)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on special leave, March 31st	2	3	(1)	.....	.....	.....	4	3	9	11
Number in School, March 31st	29	37	32	43	47	62	58	66	91	77
Average daily population	21.5	33.4	37.8	30.5	41.1	46.2	51.6	51.4	76.5	74.0
Total inmate-days	7,885	12,175	13,780	11,136	15,036	16,871	18,851	18,765	28,010	26,994
Average length of stay (in months)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	11.6	12.4	10.6	10.4	10.3
Total A.W.O.L. during fiscal year	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	232	187	187	124	147	210

[1] Not known.

During the fiscal year April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961, there were ninety-four admissions, including thirteen recidivists (13.8 per cent). Twenty-six of the total number admitted were native Indian girls (27.7 per cent).

Range of Age upon Admission

Age	Number of Girls	Age	Number of Girls
12 years	3	15 years	25
13 ,,	5	16 ,,	34
14 ,,	11	17 ,,	16

Charges were as follows:—

Incorrigibility (beyond the control of parents or guardian)	45
Infraction of liquor laws or Indian Act	13
Theft	15
Sexual immorality	8
Broken probation	6
Creating a disturbance	3
Wilful damage	2[1]
Trespassing—entering a box-car	1
False statement	1
Refusing to attend school	1
Bodily harm	1
	96

[1] Against same girl.

Two girls had two separate charges.

The ninety-four girls committed were from the following Juvenile Courts:—

	Number of Girls		Number of Girls
Alert Bay	3	Masset	1
Burnaby	4	Merritt	1
Burns Lake	3	Nanaimo	2
Chilliwack	2	New Westminster	1
Cloverdale	3	Port Moody	1
Courtenay	1	Powell River	2
Coquitlam	2	Prince George	7
Cranbrook	1	Prince Rupert	3
Creston	1	Quesnel	1
Dawson Creek	6	Revelstoke	1
Fort St. James	3	Richmond	4[1]
Fort St. John	1	Saanich	1
Haney	1	Terrace	1
Hazelton	2	Ucluelet	1
Hope	1	Vancouver	14
Invermere	1	Vanderhoof	1
Kamloops	1	Vernon	2
Kelowna	3	Victoria	5
Lake Cowichan	1	Williams Lake	5

[1] Includes two from Quebec Province apprehended at airport.

This shows that only 14.9 per cent of our admissions came from the City of Vancouver and a further 9.5 per cent from the surrounding municipalities, the balance being from every other area in the Province.

One hundred girls were granted outright releases from the School during the year. Thirty-four were first permitted out on a trial basis of special leave, and out of this group eleven came back for a further period. At the end of the fiscal year seventeen out of the thirty-four had been released and are included in the 100; nine were still on special leave and two of the eleven who came back were again on special leave; one was absent without leave from her foster home; and three were still in the institution. Average length of stay of girls in the School was 10.27 months. This included three girls from other Provinces and two recalled to Court who each spent less than one month in the School.

Six girls were charged with escaping lawful custody, transferred to Adult Court and given sentences varying from one to six months in Oakalla. This had an adverse effect on the rest of the population of the School, a number thinking they would prefer the definite sentence to Oakalla to the indefinite one in the School, and resulted in more A.W.O.L.'s and extreme behaviour in the hope of being charged and transferred to Adult Court. Two girls were charged by the police on the recommendation of the Fire Marshal for lighting fires and were given nine-month sentences in Oakalla.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT

We continued to receive the services of Dr. T. McKenzie from the Cambie Clinic and have found this arrangement a real improvement in time saved and consistent service to the girls. The Venereal Disease Clinic continued to hold weekly clinics, seeing all new admissions and all returns from run-aways. There were 535 examinations, and forty-two girls received treatment. The Burnaby Public Health Unit continued to administer polio shots to our population. All new admissions were tuberculin-tested by our nurse. Nineteen girls were taken to Vancouver General Hospital for emergency treatment, twenty-one for X-ray to out-patients, eight were admitted for confinement, one for appendectomy, one for an exploration, one for a broken ankle, one for insulin regulation, and one for psychiatric observation. Eleven were admitted to Mount St. Joseph's under our doctor for tonsillectomies. Forty-three girls had complete eye examination by Dr. McKenley (eye specialist); thirty-three were fitted with glasses and sixteen pairs of glasses were repaired.

Dental work was carried out at Vancouver General Hospital Clinic two mornings a month, and, in addition, considerable work was done by a local Burnaby dentist because the clinic could not handle all the emergencies or fitting of dentures required by our increased population. One hundred girls received dental care; in all there were 289 extractions, forty-four fillings, ten X-rays, four partial plates, and two full upper and lower dentures.

The psychiatrist from the Provincial Mental Health Centre commenced visiting the School on a regular basis, twice a month, in November, rather than our social workers attending conferences at the centre as in former years. Two girls each month were given a diagnostic examination and a small number were seen by the psychiatrist weekly for several interviews. One afternoon a month the psychiatrist spent in general discussion with the staff. This service has proven most beneficial.

Staff turnover remained low, but we did lose several staff who had been with the School for a number of years and were sorry to see them leave. Two cottage supervisors resigned to remarry. Miss Shiela Lord, social worker, after ten years

on staff, left to accept another social-work position. Mrs. Madelyne Service resigned to raise her own family, and we had one change on our teaching staff. Both stenographers received transfers and promotions in the Civil Service.

The training programme, with academic classes, hairdressing, sewing, home economics, physical education, and housekeeping duties, continued to keep most of the girls well occupied. All girls participated in the recreation programme. The swimming-pool has proven to be of great therapeutic value; nearly every girl who could not swim when she arrived quickly learned, and before her release had earned several Red Cross swimming awards. Once a senior she is given responsibility for instructing others, and with some this is the turning-point in taking a greater responsibility for her behaviour and a realization of her own personal worth.

In June the girls presented to an audience of over 200 the first gymnastic and water display in the new School.

Regular services were held at the School by the various Protestant religious groups and mass said every Sunday for the Roman Catholics. The Catholic priest and the Anglican priest held instruction classes once a week for their girls as a part of the regular school programme.

Our volunteer friends—particularly The Elizabeth Fry Society, Pentecostal Foursquare, and the Vancouver Ladies' Musical Society — provided concerts, parties, square dancing, picnics, and friendly visitors for the girls. To these and other volunteers who have done so much to prevent life in the School from becoming mere institutional routine, we owe a deep debt of gratitude.

Each years sees its successes and failures. Many girls discover sufficient strengths within themselves and learn controls while in the School that make it possible for them to live normal lives in the community without getting into any more serious trouble. They generally keep in touch either by letter, telephone, or personal visit with one or more members of the staff, and we are always interested and happy to learn of their activities. The staff are to be commended for the many hours of their own time spent with and keeping in touch with our graduates. This is truly a great service of value and one little recognized except by the girls. There are still, and no doubt always will be, a few girls who leave the School completely unable to function in a normal society and only feel comfortable associating with people inferior to themselves. These may be girls who have either conformed and appeared to receive maximum benefit from an extended term or have been constant sources of trouble in the School. Unfortunately they generally become addicted to drugs and get frequent sentences to Oakalla. They are not motivated to benefit from treatment either by psychiatry or casework.

I wish to acknowledge and thank all the organizations and individuals who have taken an interest in our girls and assisted in the programme, also the staff for the genuine interest they have shown in their work, and all others in the Department for their assistance during the year.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

POPULATION OF THE SCHOOL, MARCH 31ST, 1961

On roll, April 1st, 1960	105	
Girls admitted, April 1st, 1960, to March 31st, 1961	94	
		199
Officially released	98	
Transferred to other institutions with subsequent official release from Willingdon School	2	
		100
Total unreleased, March 31st, 1961		99

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1960/61

Salaries		$178,233.16
Office expense		2,080.56
Travelling expense		936.96
Heat, light, power, and water		23,712.10
Medical services		4,129.60
Clothing and uniforms		5,223.37
Provisions and catering		32,678.84
Laundry and dry-goods		239.20
Good Conduct Fund		1,457.30
Equipment and machinery		153.96
Medical supplies		1,203.44
Maintenance of building and grounds		2,921.64
Maintenance and operation of equipment		2,261.23
Transportation		3,073.68
Vocational and recreational supplies, etc.		2,324.42
		$260,629.46
Less—		
Rentals	$1,980.00	
Board	2,205.00	
Sundry receipts	318.24	
Increase in inventory—		
March 31st, 1961 $8,944.30		
March 31st, 1960 4,797.60		
	4,146.70	
		8,649.94
		$251,979.52
Add Public Works expenditure		32,083.66
		$284,063.18

Cost *per capita per diem:* $284,063.18 ÷ 26,994 = $10.52.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts	$256,126.22
Less increase in inventory	4.146.70
Add Public Works expenditure	32,083.66
	$284,063.18

PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS

G. P. WILLIE, SUPERINTENDENT

I herewith submit the annual report of the Provincial Home for the Aged and Infirm, Kamloops, for the fiscal year 1960/61.

Old age is an important segment of the economy. A major aim has been, and continues, to keep old folks out of valuable and expensive hospital beds and place them in surroundings where they will enjoy the company of others their age and continue to have the many memories and possessions that make life a warm and welcome experience. While it is true that the problems of the aged have now been presented more vigorously to the public at large, only a few outsiders are aware of what is involved in looking after the elderly. Obviously management has its share of worries providing services that could only be duplicated in high-priced hotels.

Food plays a very important part in the life of old people, both physically and psychologically. There are no clearly defined bounds of how housing and feeding help can be extended to the aged as age has such few pleasures. We are always in touch with the Nutrition Consultant, Health Services, and carry out instructions, thereby offering a good balanced diet. The tables in the dining-room have been recovered with arborite in a light colour, and a 40-gallon steam kettle was installed in the kitchen, which improves service.

Recreation and its facilities are important as we have some men grappling with frustration, and this tends to settle them. We hope to soon have another large room available for recreation and handicrafts as some seek the company of fellow-residents, while others prefer the privacy of their rooms. A new ten-passenger bus has been purchased, and this is used for sightseeing, picnics, and general transportation, and is proving very popular.

Entertainment for the residents during the year was varied and enjoyable, consisting of military bands, school and church choirs, picture shows, concerts, and bingo games. The men are also invited to watch local sports and games, free of charge.

The religious desires of the residents are well taken care of by the various denominations, either by services at the Home or by transporting them to the church of their choice.

The health services at the Home continue on a high standard by well-trained staff and good co-operation from the doctors of the Irving Clinic. Improvements in laundry service and facilities, new linoleum for the sick-ward floor, a refrigerator, two over-bed tables and modern safety sides for beds, and a larger instrument sterilizer, all add to better care for the men. Our population averages 80 per cent requiring normal care and 20 per cent bed care, of which half require special care.

We try not to operate a rule-ridden home, rather a sanctuary with a purpose in life, encouraging our residents toward physical exercise, adequate rest and recreation, cleanliness, property pride and protection, generous periods of leisure for thinking creatively, proper medical care, and social activity. We find that these old people are happier and better in health when they finally consent to partake of what is offered, have a room of their own, and the companionship of their own generation.

I wish to thank all staff members, co-workers, and senior administration for their assistance during the year.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1961

Salaries		$103,511.16
Expenses—		
Office expense		569.55
Travelling expense		191.28
Heat, light, water, and power		719.00
Medical services		5,400.54
Clothing and uniforms		2,095.17
Provisions and catering		31,648.43
Laundry and dry-goods		7,409.07
Equipment and machinery		3,013.34
Medical supplies		4,306.34
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		1,237.56
Maintenance and operation of equipment		342.82
Transportation		346.61
Motor-vehicles and accessories		2,513.74
Incidentals aand contingencies		1,855.70
Burials		2,376.90
		$167,537.21
Less—		
Board	$879.00	
Rent	315.00	
		1,194.00
		$166,343.21

INMATE-DAYS

Inmates in the Home, April 1st, 1960	132	
Inmates admitted during the year	55	
		187
Inmates discharged	34	
Inmates deceased	24	
		58
Total number of inmates, March 31st, 1961		129
Total number of inmate-days		46,910

SUMMARY

Provincial Home expenditure	$166,343.21
Public Works expenditure	14,520.86
Total expenditure	$180,864.07

Cost *per capita per diem:* $180,864.07÷46,910=$3.86.
Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops, $87,162.75.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$45,157.70
Add Maintenance Receipts—		
Pensions	$87,162.75	
Municipalities	2,272.17	
Transfers from Provincial Home Trust Account	3,733.47	
Receipts from Government of Canada under Unemployment Assistance Agreement	40,539.02	
Other collections	282.30	
		133,989.71
		$179,147.41
Add Public Works expenditure		14,520.86
		$193,668.27
Less—		
Pensioners' comforts	$7,862.86	
Proportion of excess of disbursements over receipts for Tranquille Farm	4,941.34	
		12,804.20
Total expenditure		$180,864.07

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BOARD

A. A. SHIPP, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The annual report of the administration of the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* for the year 1960 is herewith submitted. As licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period from January 1st, 1960, to December 31st, 1960.

LICENCES

A total of 117 new licences was issued during the year, together with 594 renewals. Licences cancelled totalled 123, while there were 232 new applications, and 232 pending cases were either completed or closed. Case load at December 31st, 1960, totalled 829, made up of 606 licensed institutions and 223 pending.

BOARD MEETINGS

Eight regular and two special board meetings were held during the year. There were no changes in the personnel of the Board.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. FULL-TIME CARE OF CHILDREN

Institutions for Child-care

There are seven institutions licensed for the full-time care of children, two of which give boarding-home care, the remainder giving a specialized service. All licensed institutions continue to maintain good standards of programme and care, and admission policies are strictly adhered to.

Number of institutions licensed in 1960	7
Number of children cared for	223
Total days' care	47,544

Private Boarding Homes

There were thirty-five licensed boarding homes for children at the beginning of 1960 and ten homes were in process of licensing. During the year two new homes were licensed and seven licences were cancelled for various reasons. There were eight new applications during the year and nine pending cases were closed, leaving a total of thirty licensed homes and nine pending. Licensing is done in co-operation with the Children's Aid Societies in the Vancouver and Victoria areas, and in the rest of the Province the field service is responsible for making the necessary reports.

Number of children's boarding homes licensed in 1960	30
Number of children cared for	86
Total days' care	20,265

B. DAY CARE OF CHILDREN

Foster Day Care

Due to a change in policy and a tighter check on standards, the number of foster day-care homes, particularly in the Vancouver area, has dropped sharply during the past two years. A number of new applications are now in process of

licensing, and it is expected that a considerably improved service will be given to those working mothers who find it necessary to use this service.

Number of foster day-care homes licensed in 1960	34
Number of children cared for	291
Total days' care	20,182

Kindergartens, Play-schools, etc.

The training of the pre-school child continues to be of great interest, both to parents and to educators. In past years an excellent teacher-training programme has been set up, largely through the work of the pre-school teachers themselves, which has resulted in higher standards of training in the classroom.

Workshops, sponsored by the Co-operative Kindergartens Association, are held monthly throughout the school-year and have proven to be of great benefit to both parents and teachers. The Extension Department of the University of British Columbia co-operates in this project.

Number of pre-school centres licensed in 1960	249
Number of children registered	12,942
Total days' care	1,135,696

Schools for Retarded Children

The number of children attending the schools for retarded children licensed under the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* fell slightly during the year. The reason for this was that several of the larger schools were taken over by the local School Boards, and those which received new licences had fewer pupils. However, the total number of children receiving training under the auspices of School Boards and local chapters of the British Columbia Association for Retarded Children increased to a considerable extent.

Number of schools licensed in 1960	27
Number of children registered	469
Total days' care	57,149

MATERNITY HOMES

There was no change in the status or programme of the three maternity homes in the Province.

Number of homes licensed in 1960	3
Number of mothers cared for	390
Number of infants cared for	259
Total days' care (mothers and children)	30,903

AGED-CARE

Boarding homes licensed principally for the care of the aged began to take in a new group during the year.

The Provincial Mental Hospital has recently begun to discharge many improved mentally ill patients on probation, and many of these are being cared for in licensed boarding homes. Experiments are still being carried out to decide whether these former patients should, for a short time, be in a group by themselves or whether they can best fit into the community in an average group.

During the year, representatives of the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Hospital Insurance and Health Services met with the Greater Van-

couver Health League to discuss the need for changes in legislation to improve standards of care.

Number of homes licensed during 1960	196
Number of persons cared for	4,385
Total days' care	1,026,786

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

One new licence was issued in 1960, to the men's hostel operated by the Catholic Charities in Vancouver. This hostel can care for 100 men aand proved to be an excellent resource during the winter months.

Number of homes licensed during 1960	6
Number of persons cared for	8,680
Total days' care	49,268

SUMMER CAMPS

Camping continues to be a major factor in the training of the children of the Province, and many children from 6 years of age and up receive this type of training for periods of from ten days to a month during the summer.

Camps are operated principally by church, fraternal, or non-profit groups, plus a few which are privately operated, and are of particular value to the child reared in urban areas.

The British Columbia Camping Association continues to give advice to new groups and to work for improved standards.

Number of summer camps licensed in 1960	76
Number of persons cared for	23,753
Total days' care	205,556

CONCLUSION

Sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to all who helped with the administration of this Act.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Table I.—Showing a Comparative Summary of Information Regarding Licensed Welfare Institutions

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Children—Total Care (Excluding Summer Camps)				
Number licensed—				
Institutions	9	9	7	7
Boarding homes	54	46	39	30
Capacity—				
Institutions	385	357	242	217
Boarding homes	120	105	92	78
Number of children under care—				
Institutions	468	397	312	223
Boarding homes	155	126	107	86
Number of days' care—				
Institutions	91,446	82,788	70,762	47,544
Boarding homes	33,089	30,557	24,914	20,265
Summer Camps				
Number licensed	73	74	77	76
Capacity	4,891	5,280	5,283	5,308
Number of persons attending	21,578	22,695	25,735	23,753
Number of attendance days	200,516	233,565	235,846	205,556
Children—Day Care				
Number licensed—				
Kindergartens	243	260	251	249
Schools for retarded children	13	25	27	27
Foster day care	35	50	36	34
Capacity—				
Kindergartens	6,310	6,724	7,034	7,221
Schools for retarded children	227	358	542	518
Foster day care	140	172	170	84
Number of children enrolled—				
Kindergartens	11,022	11,392	12,182	12,942
Schools for retarded children	227	340	501	469
Foster day care	277	320	358	291
Number of attendance days—				
Kindergartens	883,865	940,628	1,055,073	1,135,696
Schools for retarded children	27,017	42,917	63,547	57,149
Foster day care	23,879	27,754	30,820	20,182
Adults—Infirm and Unemployable				
Number licensed	170	184	174	196
Capacity	2,671	2,805	2,824	3,058
Number of persons under care	3,775	3,851	3,862	4,385
Number of days' care	803,705	859,962	867,864	1,026,783
Adults—Employable				
Number licensed	5	5	5	6
Capacity	75	72	64	164
Number of persons under care	557	473	396	8,680
Number of days' care	19,809	16,208	16,754	49,268
Women—Maternity				
Number licensed	3	3	2	3
Capacity (mothers and infants)	115	115	116	115
Number of persons under care—				
Mothers	319	327	373	390
Infants	235	259	282	259
Number of days' care	29,309	28,795	29,796	30,903

Table II.—Case Load Showing the Total Number of Licensed Institutions and Pending Applications, 1960

LICENSED

	Jan. 1, 1960	New Licences	Closed	Carried Forward Dec. 31, 1960
Children—total care—				
1. Boarding homes	35	2	7	30
2. Institutions	7	1	1	7
3. Camps	75	2	1	76
Children—day care—				
1. Kindergartens	229	38	36	231
2. Schools for retarded children	24	10	9	25
3. Foster day care	54	13	33	34
Aged—				
1. Boarding homes	132	52	32	152
2. Institutions	35	——	3	32
Adults—employable	5	1	——	6
Homes—Maternity	2	1	——	3
Totals	598	120	122	596

PENDING

	Jan. 1, 1960	New Cases	Closed	Carried Forward Dec. 31, 1960
Children—total care—				
1. Boarding homes	10	8	9	9
2. Institutions	3	1	1	3
3. Camps	20	11	4	27
Children—day care—				
1. Kindergartens	57	88	67	78
2. Schools for retarded children	12	10	14	8
3. Foster day care	42	22	44	20
Aged—				
1. Boarding homes	67	92	86	73
2. Institutions	9	——	5	4
Adults—employable	2	——	1	1
Homes—Maternity	1	——	1	——
Totals	223	232	232	223

PART V.—MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

MRS. M. TITTERINGTON, CASEWORK SUPERVISOR

I submit herewith the annual report of the Social Service Department of the Division of Tuberculosis Control.

PROGRAMME

Each year shows some changes in the programme of the Division of Tuberculosis Control as the emphasis moves from control and prevention to eradication of tuberculosis. To indicate the important role that social welfare policy plays in the reduction of tuberculosis, I am quoting from a paper given by Dr. G. F. Kincade, Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, at the inaugural meeting of the British Columbia Thoracic Society, held March 24th, 1961:—

" There can be no doubt that while the tuberculous antimicrobials have proven miraculous in the treatment of this disease and have been responsible for saving unnumbered cases from death and chronic invalidism, other factors must also be recognized as having greatly influenced the favourable trend.

" Social and economic developments, together with improved and expanding health services, have contributed greatly to the favourable progress that has been made in tuberculosis-control; so much so that not even the Second Great War was able to produce much effect in reversing the trend that was occurring in this country. Even before the first antimicrobials were used, tuberculosis was in a process of containment and the death rate had decreased by 75 per cent in this century. The incidence of new cases was falling off. The standard of living had greatly improved, and through better nutrition and improved living and working conditions a favourable influence was being exerted on those suffering from or infected by the tubercle bacillus. Welfare allowances were generally available to the sick and special extra allowances were provided for tuberculous cases and their families.

" The cumulative effect of all these factors is difficult to estimate, but undoubtedly has exerted a tremendous influence in the control of tuberculosis and has removed one of the historic obstacles previously mentioned with which the early workers in the tuberculosis field were always faced."

Patients with social problems are only seen on referral, but the Social Service Department reviews the social circumstances of all the tuberculosis patients on admission, as well as many of the poliomyelitis patients. Economic problems are predominant, but illness involving separation from family also creates other social, personal, and interrelationship difficulties, including child-care problems. The average number of cases active each month was 133. There were 1,905 patient interviews and 2,651 collateral interviews. These include consultation with medical staff and other professional disciplines, as well as other community agencies. There were 552 letters written on behalf of patients. Comforts Allowance was granted to 143 patients during the fiscal year, at an expenditure of $3,380. Voluntary funds were used during periods of assessment and for special needs.

In September, 1960, B.C. hospital insurance was extended to include a coverage programme for rehabilitation chronic treatment and convalescent care in certain approved hospitals, and our Poliomyelitis Pavilion was included.

With emphasis on rehabilitation in the broadest sense, it is hoped by this department and a number of the poliomyelitis patients that they may be assisted to be rehabilitated back into their own homes and be enabled to play some role there. Because of the personal care and equipment required, the goal is difficult to achieve, but the human values salvaged would make such a goal worth while. In a recent visit to Vancouver, Dr. Cusins, of Oxford, England, described the sharing plan they had developed in the geriatric field so that patients could be home part of the time and have full home care, and yet from time to time be admitted to hospital for social reasons as well as medical reasons. In other words, the patients would have a fuller life if their care could be shared by medical authorities, community, and family.

During the past year a key member of the staff has been on educational leave. We have two part-time workers who are co-operative and diligent, but there are difficulties with this arrangement, and we shall welcome return of the staff member.

We have continued to participate in the educational programmes of allied professions and find this an opportunity to interpret our role.

In helping our patients we are often dependent upon other Governmental departments and community agencies, and we have appreciated the co-operation we have received.

We wish to acknowledge the continued contributions from the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society and the Mount Garibaldi and Municipal Chapters of the I.O.D.E. These contributions helped meet emergency and special needs for which there were no other resources.

PART VI.—ACCOUNTING DIVISION

J. McDIARMID, DEPARTMENTAL COMPTROLLER

The functions of the Accounting Division are to control expenditures, process accounts for payment, account for revenue, forecast expenditures, and prepare the Departmental estimates of revenue and expenditures in their final form.

The gross expenditure for the Department increased 29.3 per cent over the previous year. Social Allowances accounted for the major increase and is $8,651,-300 over the previous fiscal year. Again this is the result of the continuing increase in the number of unemployed employables requiring assistance.

Within the Department of Social Welfare, aid to recipients amounted to 94 per cent or $48,494,400 of the total expenditure. In reviewing the following table it should be noted that expenditures in all services have increased over the previous fiscal year.

Main Service	Proportion of Total Welfare Expenditure			
	1959/60		1960/61	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration	$499,000	1.3	$554,400	1.1
Institutions	899,300	2.3	913,700	1.8
Field Service	1,411,800	3.5	1,507,900	2.9
Maintenance of dependent children	2,870,500	7.2	3,364,600	6.5
Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.	3,697,600	9.3	4,552,800	8.8
Social Allowances, etc.	16,306,000	40.9	24,957,300	48.5
Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance, Disabled Persons' Allowance, and supplementary Social Allowance for the aged and handicapped	14,133,600	35.5	15,619,700	30.3
Totals	$39,817,800	100.0	$51,470,400	100.0

The centralization of Social Allowance cheques issued from the Comptroller-General's office has progressed and has proven to be of benefit to the field in lessening their work load.

Personnel of the Accounting Division attended Departmental administrative meetings and assisted in drafting procedures for various branches of the Department. Visits continued to be made to the institutions and certain field offices in order to effect improvements in accounting procedures.

The mechanical supervisors continued to make regular inspections of Departmental motor-vehicles. Safe driving measures continued to be stressed to the field staff by the use of films and other visual aids. No major accidents occurred during the year.

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